THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 137

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Can Bonus Bill Survive Veto?

Douglas Fears Disaster Ahead

Nations Honor King George

Radio Will Try Television

Farms May Grow Motor Fuel

Commons Hits at the League

WASHINGTON faces one of the strangest situations in years. Can the Patman bill which Congress has passed, providing for immediate cash payment of the veterans' bonus with more than $2,000,000,000 in new money, muster a two-thirds majority to make it a law over the President's promised veto? The Senate passes the bill 55-33 after choosing the Vinson bill over the Harrison compromise and then the Patman bill over the Vinson. The House had already adopted the Patman measure. Some Senators state that they favored the inflationary Patman bill over the others because they believed it could not possibly become the law over a veto. But the Patmanites declare clear victory is ahead, with a grand era of greenback spending. The most singular phase of the whole affair is this—Congressmen do not pretend that the bill is what they wished to do, but rather what political pressure could force them into.

¶ Lewis W. Douglas, former U. S. Director of the Budget, declares continued Government spending on an unbalanced budget would lead to national disaster. He tells the National Economy League dinner in New York that creating fiat bank deposits to meet mounting deficits is like printing fiat money. He finds collapse of the banking system and destruction of the middle class threatened, as does Democratic Senator Millard E. Tydings, who sees recovery in a balanced budget, stabilized currencies, revived world trade, disarmament and war debt settlement—"Unthrifty governments can never translate prosperity to the masses."

¶ London cheers a brilliant Silver Jubilee spectacle when representatives of virtually all the world powers present congratulations to King George and Queen Mary. With the diplomatic corps at the affair in St. James's Palace are envoys from every part of the British Empire. Ambassador Robert W. Bingham represents the United States. The King prays that the bond of spirit may prove a bond of peace. He notes many delicate ties of sentiment and tradition—"Many strands make a cable, strong to bind in times of adversity."

¶ Two nations work to add sight to sound in broadcasting by reducing television to a commercial operation. At the annual meeting of the Radio Corporation of America, President David Sarnoff says that with the Empire State Building as probable aerial site, $1,000,000 will be spent to bring television "from around the corner." Recently the British Broadcasting Corporation decided to install two developed forms for trial. Mr. Sarnoff points out the size of the undertaking. A system must be created, not merely apparatus developed—Bringing television from laboratory to field is a monumental job.

¶ Chemistry can and will save the farmer from ruin, delegates to the Convention of Agriculture, Science and Industry are told at Dearborn, Mich. With only one third of the national production now coming from farms, the chemists are busy discovering new demands for the farmer to meet, such as growing motor fuel and producing alcohol. William J. Hale, Washington research consultant, points out that under modern methods one acre per capita can meet food and raiment requirements, and the 386,000,000 acres under cultivation is excessive—Instead of worry, this means happiness, if men can adjust to get it.

¶ The British House of Commons presents an unusual spectacle. Speakers representing all three parties back a motion criticising the League Council for censuring Germany's breach of the Versailles Treaty. When opposed by Lord Stanhope, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Cecil as unacceptable to the Government, the motion is withdrawn, but Lord Dickinson sketches an arresting picture. He declares that if the Allies had treated Germany as the British treated the beaten Boers a vastly different condition might exist today—"Reichsführer Hitler might still be painting signs in Vienna."

¶ The election of Charles W. Bryan, brother of William Jennings Bryan, as Mayor of Lincoln, Neb., is significant. "Brother Charlie" was elected to this same office 20 years ago. Since then he has been Democratic candidate for Vice President, failed to get the nomination for the U. S. Senate, and on completion of his third term as Governor of Nebraska in January he "retired" from politics to his farm. He was going to spend his "declining years" in rural quiet. But in four months he is back in harness fighting the old battle for public betterment—It is simply that live Mr. Bryan emerged quickly from that declining idea.

Senate Favors Bonus Paid In New Currency

Question Now Is Whether Expected Veto Can Be Overridden

Flood of Telegrams

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 8—The question of whether the Patman greenback bonus bill can be sustained against the President's veto now becomes the dominant political and financial question in the capital.

Passed yesterday by the vote of 55 to 33, the majority was nevertheless insufficient to provide the necessary two-thirds to override the expected veto of Mr. Roosevelt. The measure must yet submit to a final test in the upper chamber, where Bennett C. Clark (D.) of Missouri, an advocate of the rival Vinson measure, served notice that he would move to reconsider the vote.

From the point of view of conservatives, the Patman form of the bonus is the most objectionable that could have been devised. Not only does it commit the Treasury to an immediate expenditure of $2,201,000,000 on top of an already greatly underbalanced budget, but it proposes to meet the bill by the expedient of printing press money, which most financial advisers consider inflationary.

Onus Put on White House

The extreme form of the Patman bill, which had the endorsement of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit, makes the task of those who would support a potential presidential veto easier. In fact this may have had a part in its passage, since some senators desired to have the White House take the onus for rejection after they had once voted for the veterans' proposal.

The Patman bill has already passed the House, so that the conference between House and Senate on the matter should be short. The bill had the indorsement of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, a rival organization of the American Legion, which had backed the Vinson bill. The Vinson bill did not at first specify how funds should be raised, but the Senate added a clause providing for bonus payment by the orthodox method of an interest bearing bond issue. A last-minute radio appeal by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, urging hearers to dispatch telegrams to senators for the Patman measure, played an inculculable part in the final vote, and covered Capitol Hill with an blanket of yellow and blue telegraph forms.

McAdoo Denies Inflation

The high light of yesterday's debate was the speech of William Gibbs McAdoo (D) of California, a former Secretary of the Treasury and instrumental in nominating President Roosevelt at Chicago, who argued heatedly for the Patman plan, and denied that it was inflationary. By issuing greenbacks, which of course do not carry interest, he declared the Government would have $1,320,000,00 in interest charges charges over the Vinson bill.

As the course of the bonus matter is now charted, Administration leaders believe the successive steps will be something like this:

1. Quick agreement between House and Senate over minor differences on the Patman bill.
2. Presentation of the Patman bill to the White House.
3. Veto of the Patman bill by the President with a stinging message.
4. Attempt to override the veto, with necessary two thirds vote secured in House, but failure by a few votes to get that majority in the Senate.
5. Attempt to revive the Harrison compromise bill, which provides cash payment of bonus as of present value (rather than as of anticipated value in 1945) to cost approximately $1,280,000,000.

Miss Earhart Leaves Mexico for Nonstop Flight to New York

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MEXICO, D. F., May 8—Eager to blaze another new aerial trail, Amelia Earhart hopped off at 6 a. m. (7 a. m. E. S. T.) here today on an attempted 2100-mile nonstop flight to New York.

Miss Earhart, after taxiing her heavily-loaded monoplane two miles along the runway especially prepared for her, rose in the air, and circled to gain altitude.

Once she was high enough in Mexico's rarified atmosphere, she headed straight across the 10,000-foot mountains between the capital and Tampico.

Thence her course lay across 700 miles of the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans. She planned, after her Louisiana landfall, to fly straight for New York.

As she took off, she waved her hand in farewell to the newspapermen and army fliers gathered to witness her early morning start. Her ship is equipped with the radio sending and receiving apparatus, by means of which she maintained contact with land stations during her recent Pacific flight.

Machlup Made Professor

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8 (AP)—Dr. Fritz Machlup, Austrian economist now lecturing at Harvard, today was appointed professor of economics at the University of Buffalo. Dr. Machlup will begin his work here next September.

Industry and Research Join in Plans To Increase Profits of Agriculture

Dearborn Conference Pays Honor to Henry Ford for His Program

Wastefulness Decried

DEARBORN, Mich., May 8 (AP)—"Chemurgic" farming—the growth and initial processing of products other than food—was advocated at the Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science here yesterday as a means of bringing the farmer a larger share of the profits of agriculture.

The opening day's session of the two-day convention was marked by the signing by the 150 delegates of a "declaration of dependence upon the soil and of the right of self-maintenance."

The Chemical Foundation, sponsor of the meeting, chose Dearborn for the meeting to honor Henry Ford for his work in "chemurgic" farming, a newly-coined term which was introduced at the meeting.

Nationalism Paramount

An appeal by Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange, for farmers "to grow every plant and every product in the United States that can be grown here" was read to the delegates.

"The hour has come," Mr. Taber said, "for us to recognize the unpleasant fact that temporarily the entire world has gone nationalistic." He declared that the "American farmer hopes this conference will set in motion influences that will do more for rural life than the politician has ever been able to accomplish."

At a meeting preceding the convention, Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told a number of the delegates that the policy of the organi-

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'Declaration of Dependence'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., May 8—The Joint Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science adopted the following "Declaration of Dependence Upon the Soil and of the Right of Self-Maintenance":

When in the course of the life of a nation, its people become neglectful of the laws of nature and of nature's God, so that their very existence is put in peril, necessity impels them to turn to the soil in order to recover the right of self-maintenance.

These truths have long been self-evident, that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These rights constitute the inspiration of that immortal proclamation, the Declaration of Independence. But they are no longer sufficient. Now, as part of the Divine Order of things, man is inspired to re-emphasize as additional thereto—the right of self-maintenance.

In order to enjoy and to hold secure this latter right, man must recognize that his basic sustenance issues from the soil and not from merchants' shelves; that, whenever industrial centralization causes harmful human congestion, and becomes destructive of the right of self-maintenance, man must turn again to the soil from which all new wealth springs except that from fisheries and mines. Otherwise the right of self-government cannot endure.

Shrinkage in Markets

There are those who look with little favor upon this remedy for the evils of the day. They point to the distress that for more than a decade has plagued those who follow rural occupation. They contend there is already an unusable surplus of the fruits of the soil and counsel curtailment of acreage. They emphasize the reduction in domestic consumption and the shrinkage in foreign markets.

With candor they submit that of recent years, certain major foreign nations have added vastly to their planted areas and therefore have become self-sufficient or else, for reasons of political economy, they have shifted their source of supply of certain staple commodities from this country to other regions of the world.

For these reasons and because of the domestic emergency thus created, they favor the philosophy of scarcity versus the philosophy of plenty. No one questions their sincerity and good faith.

To those whose patient sufferance on the farm deserves tribute; to those whose fortitude during enforced idleness in urban centers commands praise; and to those whose arduous labor in public affairs is commended; there is submitted this alternative which will enable man once again to rely upon the philosophy of plenty.

New Tools Are at Hand

Through the timely unfolding of nature's laws, modern science has placed new tools in the hands of man which enable a variety of surplus products of the soil to be transformed through organic chemistry into raw materials usable in industry. No bounds can be set on the markets for such materials. The basic research has progressed sufficiently for the commercial application to begin without delay. Here lies a new frontier

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Curley Signs Big State Budget

Calendar Is Poor Thermometer

Aldermen Learn Price of Relief

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

***Budget*—Curley Signs $59,500,000 Measure**

The controversial state budget was signed by Governor Curley today. It totaled, after the Legislature had added new appropriations of $500,000, the sum of $59,500,000. The difference between this expenditure and the present available income is balanced by a $10,000,000 diversion from the highway department's funds, a state tax on cities and towns of $10,000,000 and a new 10 per cent surtax on incomes. This latter has not yet secured legislative approval, and observers were today fearful that in view of the recent Senate attitude of turning "thumbs down" on all new revenue raising suggestions it might not pass the surtax proposal.

If it doesn't, the State's tax picture will become increasingly complex, necessitating the addition of about $3,000,000 on the State's tax on cities and towns. This would mean a boost in the tax rate of virtually every city and town in the Commonwealth.

In addition to the general budget bill signed today there will be a supplementary budget later. This will probably amount to from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 and will provide funds for pending legislative expenditures.

Unless the Senate and the House soon agree on a new source of revenue which will bring in at least $3,000,000 and up to $40,000,000, the added budget expenditures will demand either the floating of a bond issue to balance it, or additions to the tax rate. For this reason, political observers at the State House today expected early approval of the income surtax proposal.

***Heat*—Tenants Entitled To It Despite Date**

Many Boston landlords have been following the calendar instead of the thermometer in regulating their heat, according to a statement made by Ralph W. Robart, director of the state division on the necessaries of life, today.

The State of Massachusetts very considerately provides heatless tenants with a forceful and authoritative protester in the person of Mr. Robart when they arise on some of these dreary mornings that can hardly be distinguished from midwinter to find they need to put their blankets over the radiators to keep them from freezing. They simply telephone to Mr. Robart, who warns landlords that the law provides heat should be furnished whenever climatic conditions warrant. Violators are liable to $100 fine or a six months' jail sentence.

He reported today that his office has been flooded the last few weeks with complaints from cold apartment dwellers. "Dates don't mean a thing," he says, "when it's cold outside there should be heat inside."

***Somerville*—Easily Started Relief Bill Hard to Stop**

The 21 Aldermen of Somerville were wiser men today in the lore of politicians than they were yesterday. They have learned that it is far easier to start public relief measures than it is to stop them.

Last night some 200 irate ERA workers stormed the Aldermen as they left the councilmanic chambers, demanding that a majority reverse their action in voting down an $8800 appropriation for supervising a $93,000 Federal street survey project. Relief jobs as supervisors for the demonstrators depended upon a favorable vote. Those of the council who opposed it were jeered and some were forced to remain inside until the belligerent crowd dispersed.

Today, Massachusetts observers of relief work were wondering, in the

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Douglas Warns U. S. to Put Halt To Its Spending

Declares It Will Spell Ruin and Disaster If Continued

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—With the Roosevelt Administration beginning the spending of its seventh billion dollars for the current fiscal year, it finds on the New Deal's doorstep today a warning by the President's one-time budget director, Lewis W. Douglas, that unless it turns back or modifies its spending policy greatly, it will lead the country into "national disaster."

In voicing this warning Mr. Douglas, who for the first time openly broke with the Administration here when he spoke before the Bankers Club on May 2, crossed the Rubicon last night, with his crossing indicative that he was taking the

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Gambling Rules Dog Racing 'Sport'

Forecasts of "Experts" on Results at London Tracks Turn Out Wrong 88 Times Out of 100—Cases of Cruelty Disclosed on Some American Tracks—New England Shies Away From Discredited System

Gambling—Who Wins?
Fifth of 12 Articles

By Harlan Trott
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Organized gambling is going to the dogs.

Promoters of greyhound racing as well as opponents agree upon this point. The trend is evidenced on one hand by increasing legislation permitting pari-mutuel dog-race betting; and on the other by persistent protests from rival gambling factions and humane and social welfare organizations.

Dog racing got its start barely 15 years ago. A California concessionnaire with a flare for freak amusements originated this barnyard edition of the sport of kings. The customers were supposed to laugh at his canine burlesque. Instead they mistook the Punch-and-Judy racetrack act for heavy drama. And when spectators actually took to betting on the streamlined whippets, dog racing was on its way.

An Oklahoma outfit soon opened a dog track. Within the next five years a half dozen more tracks appeared in scattered parts of the world.

Many Tracks in England

England went along with a few until quite suddenly in 1927 the thing caught on with the public. Before another year had elapsed, 30 dog tracks had been built in England, eight in London.

Within another five years there were 187 dog tracks in actual operation and more than 50 other tracks under construction or contemplated throughout England. According to the National Anti-Gambling League, there were 23 greyhound tracks within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross, London, with more than 4000 days of racing.

In London alone nearly 9,000,000 persons paid admission fees in one year—paid money for the privilege of squandering more money on the results of dog races on which professional "experts" exploited in the press were wrong 88 times out of 100 in forecasting, according to a survey by the league.

Gambling is the spark that sets it off. Dog racing speeds up the pari-mutuel machine the way a tankful of ethyl peps up the motor in the family car.

French promoters took over the Parc des Princes early in 1928, and in the summer of that year dog racing romped into Paris. Work began immediately on a second track. Ireland momentarily forgot its liking for fine horses about the same time by opening a dog course at Munster Fair Grounds in Cork.

At that time English promoters were the animus of the movement. The South London Greyhound Racecourses Ltd. began building a trail of dog tracks across Belgium, Germany, France and southern Europe. It put gambling on the chain store system.

Greyhound racing loped into Egypt, the principal cities of South Africa, and out to the Far East. A million-dollar corporation found the financial prospects of dog racing sufficient to justify the building of a track and gambling layout at Singapore. Shanghai opened an elaborate dog track.

Promoters in the United States eventually caught up with the pack. Kennel clubs sprang up through the Midwest, and in southern vacation resorts. Interest in the "development" of greyhounds took an amazing spurt. Gambling was illegal, but promoters got away with fly-by-night racing for brief intervals. Interest in the breeding of fine greyhounds invariably waned whenever police stepped in and broke up betting. Dog courses folded up as soon as betting ceased.

Allied with Liquor Ring

The big-time bootlegging racketeer gave greyhound betting its send-off in the United States. Association with men of Al Capone's stamp (he ran a track at Cicero) didn't help to enhance dog racing's reputation. The average life of at least half of the 100 or so dog tracks opened up

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Japan Moves To End Issues With Moscow

Fish and Oil Adjustments Held Up Pending C. E. R. Sale

What Price Sakhalin?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—With the return of Japan's Ambassador, Tamekichi Ota, to the Soviet Union of Moscow, a more active period of diplomatic negotiations for final adjustment of issues between Japan and Russia is expected to follow.

Apart from the overshadowing question of disarmament and security along the lengthy frontier between Soviet Siberia and Manchoukuo and the short frontier between Korea and Siberia (a solution here depends on the ability of the diplomats to reconcile the Soviet demand for prior consideration of a mutual non-aggression pact with the Japanese insistence that such a pact can only be considered after all other issues, including border demilitarization, are satisfactorily settled), fish and oil hold front places in the prospective Soviet-Japanese conversations. Fish with rice constitutes the staff of life for the Japanese people; and oil, in which Japan is very poor, becomes increasingly important as Japan becomes every year more motorized and more industrialized.

Fish Come First

On leaving Tokyo, Mr. Ota stated that his first concern would be to discuss a revision of the existing fisheries convention between the two countries, which expires in the near future. The coastal waters of the eastern coast of Siberia and of the wide mouth of the Amur River are rich in fish; and Japanese fishing companies possess the right to exploit a part of these fisheries on the payment of rental to the Soviet authorities.

Japan is anxious to obtain somewhat larger opportunities in these fishing regions and to make arrangements for paying rentals in yen, not in gold rubles.

The Island of Sakhalin—or Karafuto, as the Japanese call it—lies north of the northernmost Japanese island, Hokkaido. It is divided into two parts, the southern belonging to Japan and the northern to the Soviet Union. Japanese firms possess long-term concessions for the exploitation of the oil resources of Northern Sakhalin. Mr. Ota will endeavor to obtain an extension of the term granted to the Japanese firms for prospecting for new sources of oil, which is about to run out.

Once Willing to Sell

The question of the purchase of the northern part of the island of Sakhalin was raised by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota in a speech in the Japanese Diet immediately after the signature of the agreement under which the Chinese Eastern Railroad passed into the juridical possession of Manchoukuo, and the practical possession of the governmentally controlled Japanese South Manchuria Railroad Company. Mr.

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Loyalist

Dr. Robert A. Millikan
Director of California Institute of Technology

Millikan Advises That Radio Be Rid Of Its Demagogy

Worst Subversives, He Says, Are Intimidators of Lawmakers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, director of the California Institute of Technology, whose natural scientific researches are internationally known, took the hustings against "minority group intimidators of our lawmakers" in a coast-to-coast radiocast last night in which he declared "the most ominous sign of the times in America today" was "the destruction of public confidence in the integrity and effectiveness of our democracy."

Addressing primarily the annual meeting of the Institute for Education by Radio and the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, in Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Millikan deplored the use of the radio for "the completely irrational, wholly emotional harrangue of the demagogue," seeing in the rapid growth of this figure in the nation's current life, a warning for all to heed.

"It is desirable that a group interested in finding the proper place of radio as an educational instrument should go back to a few fundamentals, which have been established and upon which all our future advances in social organization must clearly rest," he said.

"Surely one of these is that no society that tries to rest fundamentally upon ballots, rather than upon bullets, can continue on permamently, unless the emotional approach to life, and particularly voting, can be replaced in large measure by the rational, scientific mode of approach."

Kite-Flying Prizes Awarded in China As Season Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—When Chinese fly kites, they take them seriously and go to great pains to make artistic as well as airworthy ones. Over 200 built in every conceivable shape were entered in a municipal kite contest sponsored by the Government here.

A kite in the likeness of a girl carrying water won first prize in the "human" group, a green dragon crowded out the "fish," and a tiger placed first for the animals. Besides these there were a centipede which defeated other "insects" in its class, and a bearded old man who soared off with the miscellaneous honors.

Home Television Test Financed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—With a view to putting television in the homes and making it practicable in everyday affairs, the Radio Corporation of America is today assembling equipment for field tests that will cost about $1,000,000, according to an announcement by David Sarnoff, president of the corporation. Mr. Sarnoff declared that the aim was to bring television "from around the corner," and to this end his company was "diligently exploring the possibilities of a field demonstration—the next practicable step in the development of television—in order that subsequent plans may be founded on the experiences obtained.

Thus does this opening gun in the broad-scale development of television in the United States parallel that only recently begun in Great Britain and Germany. The decision to follow a similar course in the United States was probably largely motivated by the public moves in television abroad.

The RCA experimental setup proposes a 343-line picture which is equivalent to a high-grade half tone. The British standard, which was established in 1934 by a special committee appointed by the Post Office, is 240 lines to the inch.

Placed at Strategic Points

The program, as announced by Mr. Sarnoff at the annual meeting of the corporation's stockholders here, yesterday, calls for:

1. "Establish the first modern television transmitting station in the United States, incorporating the highest standards of the art. This station will be located in a suitable center of population, with due thought to its proximity to RCA's research laboratories, manufacturing facilities, and its broadcasting center in radio city.
2. "Manufacture a limited number of television receiving sets. These will be placed at strategic points of observation in order that the RCA television system may be tested, modified and improved under actual service conditions.
3. "Develop an experimental pro-

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Cotton Subsidy By U. S. Urged To Halt Japan

Rhode Island Senator Forecasts Employment of 100,000 More

Cites Idle Spindles

Sets Cost of Federal Aid at $45,000,000—Would Shift Processing Tax

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 8—A federal export subsidy on cotton textiles to enable manufacturers to compete in world markets on the basis of Japanese costs was recommended to the Senate yesterday by Senator Peter G. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island.

Estimating that the subsidy would cost the Government approximately $45,000,000 a year, Senator Gerry declared: "Ordinarily, of course, I should not feel like supporting a subsidy such as this, but with conditions as they exist today, with the textile industry of the country in desperate straits, drastic methods must be used." He estimated that the scheme would put 100,000 persons to work and would eventually consume, if it worked successfully, about 1,500,000 bales of cotton.

Other Relief Measures

In addition, Senator Gerry proposed other remedies for present difficulties of the textile situation as follows:

1. Shifting of the processing tax, if it is not to be abolished, onto the finished product to save large amounts of interest and to prevent pyramiding.
2. Removal of the differential in wage rates, bringing wages paid in the South up to those paid in the North.
3. Control of production to give work throughout the entire year without frequent periodic lay-offs.

Decrease in Spindles

Since 1923 there has been a steadily increasing liquidation of New England mill property, Senator Gerry reported, so that in December, 1934, the spindles had decreased from 19,000,000 to 10,400,000, with less than 7,000,000 of these in operation.

In the South there was an increase from 16,000,000 spindles in 1923 to 19,000,000 in 1934, and of the 19,000,000 about 7,500,000 were active, he said.

A group of Connecticut manufacturers appeared before the cabinet committee today adding their plea for help to that already made by Maine, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

Connecticut's Plea

Immediate steps to establish quotas for foreign-made goods so that their importation for any one year would not exceed the average yearly importation of such goods for the past five years, was advocated by G. V. Meehan, treasurer of the Grosvenor-Dale Company, of North Grosvenor, Conn.

W. E. Staples, treasurer of the Ponemah Mills, Taftville, Conn., recommended restriction of production through limiting machine hours to a single shift of 48 hours per week, while Arthur M. Allen, treasurer of the Baltic Mills Company of Baltic, Conn., told the committee:

"I have never known such a feeling of utter discouragement in our selling force. We have practically taken our goods out of the market because we believe it simply adds to the demoralization to sell at present prices."

While business generally is improving, "the textile industry is suffering from sales resistance due to high costs, and to excessive competition brought about by the production of too many goods and by Japanese competition," Mr. Allen declared.

Submarines Course Westward in 'Games'

WITH THE U. S. FLEET IN PACIFIC MANEUVERS, May 8 (AP)—Like creatures of the sea whose names they bear, the submarines of the United States fleet were moving westward today, somewhere between the Pacific coast and the Hawaiian Islands.

The V type world-cruising submarines of division 12, that are a unit in the 153 warships engaged in north Pacific maneuvers, are rated as among the most powerful built.

Seven undersea cruisers are in this division, of which Capt. Henry Martin Jensen is commodore and the Nautilus is the flagship.

The Barracuda and the Bonita, the oldest divers in the division, are 341.6 feet long. Their radius of action is some 12,000 miles, with a surface speed of 18.75 knots and submerged speed of eight knots. Armament consists of one 5-inch antiaircraft gun, and six 21-inch torpedo tubes, with stowage of 16 torpedoes.

The Narwhal and Nautilus, V-5 and V-6 are the most powerful, being 371 feet long, and manned with two 6-inch rifles, one fore and one aft. They carry crews of 88 officers and men each, with 32 21-inch 45-knot torpedoes, and have a rated horsepower of 5447 in their Diesel engines. Surface speed is in excess of 17 knots, and submerged speed 8.5 knots.

The Dolphin, V-7, is a smaller and faster undersea cruiser, being 307 feet in length, armed with a 4-inch gun and engined with 4350 horsepower.

The newest ships in the division are the Cachalot and Cuttlefish, 269 feet long, armed with one 3-inch gun.

Curley Signs Big State Budget

Calendar Is Poor Thermometer

Aldermen Learn Price of Relief

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words of Hamlet, whether or not "custom hath made it in him a property of easiness."

Milk—Inquiry Into the Dairy Situation Assured

Boston milk buyers were assured today of a thorough probe of the dairy situation affecting what they pay for cream and milk left on their doorsteps every morning. The investigation, it appeared today, will come from two sides namely, the federal AAA, and the committee recently appointed by Gov. Charles Smith of Vermont, which state's dairy interests contribute largely to the Boston market supply.

Effective next Tuesday, the license of the United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association—dealers in a 1,000,000 quarts of Boston milk weekly—will be revoked. Announcement of the impending cancellation was made by the Massachusetts milk control board yesterday. Simultaneously, however, it was made clear the co-operative will operate as usual after the cancellation pending a court decision on the matter.

Decision to revoke the license followed allegations that the co-operative failed to pay assessments due the board, sold milk in the Boston market below cost, thus demoralizing the price structure, and also showed apparent discrimination in prices between various consumers.

With this development, the Boston milk problem became more clearly delineated. There appears to be dissatisfaction with present conditions on the part of the farmers, distributors, and retailers.

Last week retailers complained because only one cent of 12 cents a quart milk price was retained by them. Farmers have also expressed objections to the seven and one-half cents a quart allowed them. With this action against the co-operative it is expected that widespread dissatisfaction with the three and one-half cents gross margin of profit allowed distributors will develop.

Milk buyers today hoped that this unrest in the milk business wouldn't mean higher prices for them.

Outlook—Curley's Observer To Push Federal Projects

Governor Curley, very decidedly out for all of the President's $4,880,000,000 relief fund he can garner for the State, today announced appointment of John P. Brennan, former State Senator from Cambridge and reputed close friend of Postmaster General Farley, as his "White House Observer."

The Governor's idea is that an experienced politician can effectually lobby for projects for the State. He also is of the opinion that the President doesn't know just where to spend all his huge fund, and that he might welcome advice on the subject from a State which has never extended itself in striving for large grants.

Returning from Washington last night, the Governor announced he had been promised that the Federal Government will spend $35,000,000 within the next 18 months eliminating every grade crossing in Massachusetts.

He left his secretary in charge of PWA projects, Miss E. H. Herlihy, in the national capital to present pleas for some of the major project proposals to high officials personally.

London—American Girls To Be Rotarians' Guests

Twenty-five American college girls will go to London next July. They will remain there all summer as guests in the homes of prominent Rotarians, so the Boston office of the International Friendship League learned today.

From the British headquarters of the league came a cable inviting Miss Edna MacDonough, executive secretary of the league, to select the girls. They will be chosen from among those interested in the league and will sail, under Miss MacDonough's guidance, on July 5. In London, she will introduce her charges to their hosts and the girls will then enter English life as the daughters of the people with whom they are staying.

Last summer a similar arrangement was enjoyed by 25 American girls in Denmark.

The league started as a means for exchanging letters between youths of all nations. The actual visits evolved from the correspondence.

Races—Developments Still Hold Public Attention

Racing in Massachusetts continued on stormy seas today. Few times in the history of the Commonwealth has any movement met such continued opposition, or such persistent support.

Latest developments in the situation incude:

1. A demand voiced by Councilor Clement A. Norton, Hyde Park, that the Boston Finance Commission investigate reports that several City Council members sold, for substantial sums of money, their votes approving location of horse racing in East Boston. He said that rumors had been circulating in City Hall for the past two weeks that such payments were made.

2. The House of Representatives, by almost unanimous vote yesterday, passed to a third reading a bill providing for a public referendum on dog racing and pari-mutuel betting. The chance for the people to vote again on the subject would come up at the regular state election in November, 1936. Meanwhile the races would be established and proceed until the vote. Later, the House appointed a committee to look into the matter.

From racing interests today came news that East Boston's so-called Suffolk Downs track will open its first racing season on July 8. An agreement has reputedly been effected between operators of the Rockingham track in New Hampshire and the Narraganset track in Rhode Island which eliminates conflicts in the dates on which the tracks will run.

Confirmed—Judge Dowd Goes to Supreme Court

Governor Curley's nomination of Judge Herman H. Dowd of the Boston Municipal Court as a justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court was confirmed today by a unanimous vote of the Governor's council. Judge Dowd succeeds Judge Patrick M. Keating, who passed on recently.

To fill Judge Dowd's post in the Boston Municipal Court the Governor immediately nominated Daniel J. Gillen, an assistant district attorney of Suffolk County.

At the same time the council laid on the table for further consideration the nominations of the Rev. Dr. Morris Peterson as state commissioner of correction to succeed Arthur T. Lyman, and of William E. Weeks of Everett to succeed William A. L. Bazeley as Republican member of the state alcoholic beverages control commission. The delay was sanctioned by the five Republican members of the council and opposed by the four Democratic councilors.

Tattoo—Urged for Hens For Identifying Purposes

Massachusetts farmers were advised to tattoo their chickens.

It should be hastily added, however, that the sailor's conventional anchor, sweetheart's name, dragon or dagger were not recommended. Instead, the State Department of Safety and Agriculture urged the marking simply with a number.

Their request to farmers was based upon recent legislative authorization to inaugurate the successful New Jersey method of permanent poultry identification through tattooing of poultry wings. The system reputedly has cut New Jersey poultry thefts 42 per cent.

Here is how it works: the farmer applies to the agriculture department for a registration number, whic his kept on file in the State House; then he tattoos his poultry with the number. If any fowl are lost, the farmer notifies state police, who can check poultry markets and shipments and have a sure means of identification when the stolen poultry is apprehended.

Harvard—Diplomas This Year To Be in English

With commencement only a month away, Harvard near graduates were rejoicing today in the news that their diplomas will be printed in English. Formerly they have been in Latin—even the names of the students being given the Latin spelling—and, consequently, are reported to have meant about as much to many proud recipients when read upside down as right side up.

The new era in Harvard diplomas results from appointment of Prof. Samuel E. Morison, college historian, to head a committee for revision of the sheepskins. The old-style Latin parchments will be used for degrees in dentistry, public health, architecture, forestry, and theology—the committee apparently feeling that those professions require something impressive for hanging on the office walls. The English diplomas will be awarded for all degrees in the business, education and engineering schools.

Even the Harvard seal is undergoing revision. It has a simpler design and, while its mottoes are still in Latin, it will be emblazoned on the new English diplomas in crimson.

Jail—One in Pittsfield To Have a Lily Pond

One of the nation's better jails is located in Pittsfield. Evidently the esthetic values in life are not overlooked there despite its usual restraint of inmates' movements behind bars.

The long and short of it is that Pittsfield's jail is going to have a lily pond. The pond, it is said, will be long, narrow and pretty. In addition to lilies it will contain fish, frogs and turtles.

Dust—Soft Coal Variety Bothers South Boston

Residents of the Great Plains region are not the only ones to complain of dust. Even in Boston, where there has been a plethora of spring moisture, objections have been voiced, it became known today.

Members of the South Boston Women's Civic Club yesterday asked the Senate Ways and Means Committee to arrange some relief from dust-saturated air in their section. But most of the South Boston dust, they said, comes from industrial handling of soft coal.

Briefs

Robert Roland, manager of the Thomas Roland, Inc., florist plant, of Nahant, will have the rare distinction this month of serving as one of the few American judges at the Amsterdam (Holland) bulb show, an event held every 10 years and in which all Dutch growers place exhibits.

* * *

The City of Boston is the landlord of the Kenmore Square subway extension—but this year it has to pay the rent itself; and the rent amounts to $112,000. This was revealed today at a hearing before the State Public Utilities Commission. Under a statute regarding the extension, the Boston Elevated Railway may shift the responsibility for the rent to Boston, when the El fails to realize a profit. This year the El has run up a sizable deficit. The question before the commission was how much should the city pay. The counsel for the company estimated that $112,000 was Boston's share of the cost of operating.

* * *

Awards of silver medals to three men prominent in school garden work and the development of horticulture in Boston has been voted by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The men are John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent of Boston Schools, Charles M. Lamprey, director of the Martin School in Roxbury, and Richard J. Hayden, superintendent of the Boston Park System.

* * *

An intensive drive for new membership in unorganized shoe centers of Maine, New Hampshire and New York has been launched by the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union as the result of a conference of joint councils, business agents and local presidents and secretaries meeting with the general union board at Boston.

* * *

Legislation providing that gas and electric light companies be required to furnish to consumers itemized bills showing quantities furnished at each rate was the only bill to emerge from the legislative power and light committee with a favorable report today.

* * *

The first step toward wiping out 50 per cent of Massachusetts' billboard advertising, the object of concerted attacks by roadside beauty experts, was taken today when the House rules committee voted to admit to the present legislative session a bill establishing a director of outdoor advertising to regulate billboard advertising.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	890kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1250kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"The Mail Bag"...	Baseball game.....	School Com. talk
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	"Og, Son of Fire"
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart".....	"Sweet and Hot"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	"Sam and Dick"...	Yankee Singers....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Education talk.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Healy Stamp Club....	Features; news...	Features; scores...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"...	Minute Man talk..	Jean Brunesco and
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Little Revue"...	"Melody Limited".	his orchestra.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program...	Just Entertainment	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Black Chamber"...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal.....	Soloist; quartet...	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Easy Aces".....	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orchestra
8:00	Kemp Orchestra; co-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature..	Studio recital....
8:15	medians; soloists....	ily," dramatic sk.	Sketch; soloist....	Educational talk...
8:30	"House of Glass";	"Pageant of Prog-	Broadway Varie-	Master of Mystery;
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	ress"; music.....	ties; soloists; or..	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	"Presenting Mark	Bennett Orchestra
9:15	Range"; John Charles	night; Fred Allen;	Warnow"; variety	Dramatic sketch..
9:30	Thomas; orchestra..	soloists; players	Burns and Allen,	Soloists; orchestra
9:45	Evening Journal.....	and orchestra....	comedy orchestra	News Service.....
10:00	Hollywood Gossip....	Guy Lombardo's	Jack Pearl; solo-	Veterans talk.....
10:15	Legion speaker.....	Orch.; R. Cortez.	ist; chorus; orch.	Pop. orch.; soloist
10:30	Joe Rines and his	Ray Noble and	Spotlight Revue...	Gene Baker, bari-
10:45	dance orchestra...	his orchestra.....	Musical Rhymester	tone; concert or..
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; sports..	News Service.....	Claude Hopkins &
11:15	Hall's Orchestra....	NBC vocalist.....	Le Paradis Orch..	his orchestra.....
11:30	Dramatic sketch by	Leonard Keller &	Mal Hallet and his	Perley Stevens &
11:45	local studio.....	his orchestra....	orchestra	his orchestra ....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:45 WAAB, WBZ, Address by King George V before the Houses of Lords and Commons, Westminster Hall, by shortwave relay from London.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective," National Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music program.
3:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild: John Powell, composer-pianist; violinist.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Chicago baseball game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WNAC, From the Governor's Office: talk from State House, Boston.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Announcement of the winner of the Damrosch Fellowship at the American Academy in Rome, by Deems Taylor; Frank Black's symphony orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Fay Wray; Howard and Shelton; Barry and Whitledge; Herman Wasserman, pianist; Elizabeth Day, monologist.
8:15 WNAC, "Romance"; readings by David Ross; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour: Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Mexican Musical Tours: Angeli Mercado's Mexican Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs.
9:45 WBZ, Annual meeting of the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery; Daniel C. Roper, Walter W. Head, speakers.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; soloists; quartet.
10:30 WBZ, "Security and Capitalism," network speakers' forum.
11:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum: network speaker.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"PARADE" (Colonial). A satirical revue in two acts by Paul Peters and George Sklar, authors of "Stevedore." Presented as the Theatre Guild's first entry into this field of entertainment. Music by Jerome Moross. Settings by Lee Simonson. With Jimmy Savo. 8:15.

Movies

EXETER—"The Little Colonel," 3:35, 6:30, 9:15. "The Wedding Night."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Go Into Your Dance," backstage story with Al Jolson singing and Ruby Keeler dancing. Fenway, 12:45, 3:48, 6:51, 9:54. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:06, 3:12, 6:18, 9:24. Charles Bickford in "A Notorious Gentleman."

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony" starts its seventh week. 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 7:40, 9:45.

KEITH'S—"The Bride of Frankenstein," with Boris Karloff and Elsa Lanchester. 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:06, 10:06.

ORPHEUM—"Reckless," 9:25 a. m., 12:36, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Vaudeville.

STATE—Charles Butterworth and Una Merkel in "Baby Face Harrington." Burlesque gangster story. 11:38 a. m., 2:20, 5:05, 7:50, 10:35. "Let's Live Tonight," with Tullio Carminati and Lilian Harvey.

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney as a Department of Justice man dodging machine gun bullets to end gangster activities, in "G-Men." 11:20 a. m., 2:04, 4:48, 7:42, 10:26. Stage: Isham Jones and his orchestra. Vaudeville. Overture: "Cuban Impressions." Betty Boop cartoon.

MODERN—"Black Fury," with Paul Muni leading striking coal miners. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:38, 9:28. "Traveling Saleslady" with Joan Blondell.

TREMONT—John Boles in "Bottoms Up," and John Barrymore in "20th Century." 9 a. m. to 11.

BOSTON—"The Nut Farm," with Wallace Ford as the grocer husband of a wife with movie ambitions. 10:22 a. m., 12:59, 3:36, 6:13, 8:50. "The Lost City," feature built according to serial technique.

UPTOWN—"Roberta," 2:50, 6:30, 9:50. "Private Worlds," with Claudette Colbert.

STRAND—"The Man Who Reclaimed His Head," with Claude Rains. 2:29, 5:23, 8:17. "The County Chairman," with Will Rogers.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Little Friend," 3:35, 8:30, 9:35. "Strange Wives."

UNIVERSITY—"It Happened in New York." 1:45, 4:50, 8. "Roberta."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Jamaica"; "Feline Athletes"; Buster Keaton comedy; "Picnic Panic," color cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—First Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler conductor, 8:30.

ERA ORCHESTRA—English High School, 29 Montgomery Street, 7:45.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY — Concert by students of the wood wind classes. Jordan Hall, 8.

Other Events

CIRCUS—Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Shows. Boston Garden. Twice daily this week. 2 and 8.

EMMETT MOORE'S IRISH PLAYERS—Also three feature pictures: "The Kerry Minstrel"; "The Irish Sweepstakes"; "The Road to Ireland." Daily this week, 1:30 to 11

U. S. MARINE CORPS LEAGUE—Theodore Roosevelt Detachment. Joint installation of officers. Winslow Hall, Dudley and Warren Streets, Roxbury. 8

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"The Private Secretary." Dorchester High School for Girls, Codman Square. 8.

BRIGHTON-ALLSTON COMMUNITY THEATER—"Gringoire," V. F. W. Hall, 400 Cambridge Street, Allston. 9.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Looking Across the Pacific," talk by Harland Manchester of the Boston Herald. 11 a. m.

TEMPLE ISRAEL MEETING HOUSE—Good Will Meeting arranged by the New England Council of Christians and Jews and the Women's Association of the American Jewish Congress. Second anniversary of Nazi book burning. Longwood Avenue at Riverway. 2:15.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Marginia: Japanese Prints.

GODKIN LECTURE—"The Liberal Tradition," by Lewis William Douglas. New Lecture Hall, Harvard University. 4:30.

Yale Bowl Commissioned For Tercentenary Sing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8—At the Yale Bowl, 25,000 voices will join in chorus on June 1, when Connecticut singers do their part in celebration of the State's tercentenary.

Seventy-two singing organizations, with a total membership of 3400, will sing the main portion of the program as a massed choir. The audience will join in three songs—"America," "Old Folks at Home" and "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God."

Support Assured In Fight Against Block Booking

Powerful public backing for the Pettengill bill now facing Congress to abolish "block-booking" and "blind-selling" of motion pictures to local exhibitors, a practice held dangerous to the morals of American youth, was promised today by Stephen P. Cabot, New England chairman of the Motion Picture Research Council.

Hundreds of prominent educators and civic organizations, he said, have assured the council of support in an effort to break up the alleged "Big Eight" producer autocracy, said to force movie exhibitors into buying their pictures in bulk without seeing them or knowing what they are like.

Educators in Favor

Among the local backers are presidents of several universities, Joseph Lee, president of the National Recreation Association, A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University, and Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy.

In practice, the principle of block-booking and blind-selling—which the Pettengill bill would destroy—adequately defeats the efforts of local councils to obtain the best films for their communities. The drive initiated in New England, Mr. Cabot said, is the climax to years of effort to abolish the "twin sisters" of a monopolistic system which he intimated was based upon sham and pretense.

The Producers

Part of the sham referred to by Mr. Cabot was the attempt of the Hays movie organization to install its own national censorship under threat of a widespread public boycott of theaters. Thus, censorship was maintained under the control of the large producers, he said, who are now in a position to return to their showings of sex, crime and false standards that have previously "run riot on the screen."

"The situation is, therefore, filled with risk to the millions of American youth who weekly absorb the ideas of Hollywood. Until the local theaters are given the right and the power to select what pictures shall be shown on their screens, this deplorable condition which places complete control of American films in the hands of a few big producers, will continue."

Federal Question

According to Mr. Cabot, the Pettengill bill would give to local theaters the power of selection. In essence, it stands for home rule in films. The fight over the measure is clearly divided between producer-distributor exhibitors on one hand and the unaffiliated, independent exhibitors on the other.

Under the United States system of federal control over interstate commerce, the only way permanently to rid the picture industry of block-booking and blind-selling is by federal legislation, it is said.

Sales Tax Problem Keeps Connecticut Legislators Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8—Connecticut legislators are trying to make up their minds whether to accept a sales tax, distasteful to their constituents, for the sake of shifting to the State the heavy end of the relief load.

Tied together in one bill are the two proposals, one a 2 per cent levy on retail sales with no exemptions, the other a grant from the State to towns of two thirds the cost of their relief. The bill is on the Senate calendar.

Two postponements of action on the bill indicates the difficulty of the Senators. Representing, more than does the House, the large cities of the State, they want the state aid for relief.

The bill has the approval of the Republican - controlled Finance Committee and Republicans are counted on to support it. Votes of either Socialists or Democrats are needed for its adoption. The Socialists want an income tax. A sales tax runs counter to their whole theory of government.

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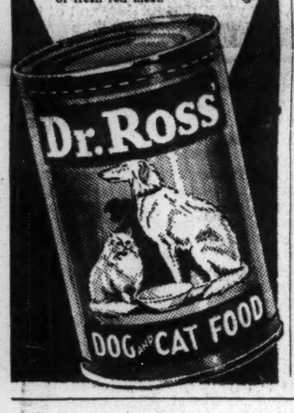

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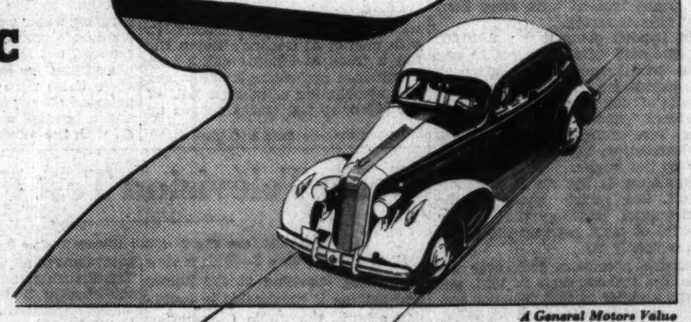

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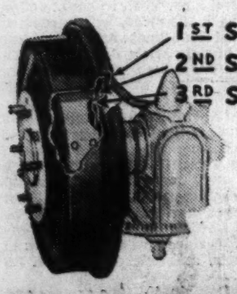

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Proposed Textile Control Board Is Widened in Scope

Labor and Consumer May Have Place on It If Plan Goes Through

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 8—Labor and consumer additions to the textile commission proposal made in Washington by cotton manufacturers to lead the way out of the textile dilemma were recommended here today.

In an appearance yesterday before the special cabinet of textile board of inquiry, C. F. Broughton, president of Wamsutta Mills, advocated the establishment of a commission of three to regulate production and iron out wage difficulties.

The northern and southern manufacturers would be represented and one other member would be appointed. Today came the new recommendation that the board be increased to five with labor and the consumer represented.

Both in Agreement

Both labor and the manufacturer placed their stamp of approval on the commission scheme with only slight modifications and with the suggestion that the commission be fully representative.

"Labor," said William E. G. Batty, president of the New Bedford branch of the United Textile Workers," would favor such a board if three points appeared assured.

"First, that any equalization of wages as arranged by the board would be legal. As visualized at present, the board is an entirely extra-legal organization. It must be legalized. And it could very well be legalized under the new NRA setup.

"Second, in any such arrangement labor should have some representation. This point was noted by Secretary of Labor Perkins at yesterday's hearing, and no objection was raised by Mr. Broughton. In fact, he favored a labor representative.

"Third, in setting up such a board it should receive the full support of northern and southern manufacturers. Whether it is up to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers—representing the North and South—to sell the idea to the industry or whether it is up to government, I don't know. But it must be done."

Mr. Batty, who returned to New Bedford today from Washington, said that Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, especially praised the proposal for a commission of three to represent the North and South, chairmaned by an outsider, appointed by engineering college presidents.

It was this last point with which industry itself took issue. Mr. George Barnes, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, stamped the commission idea as "splendid," but objected to the appointment of a third member by college presidents.

Enough Theorists Now

"We have enough theoretical men in our governmental set-up at present without having any more placed there," he said. "I would much prefer—and I believe the industry at large would feel the same way—that a practical business man be selected to sit as chairman of the group."

Mr. Barnes recommended that the chairman be selected by the other members of the commission and not by any outside group, and favored adding a labor member to the commission.

While the commission idea is still in embryo form, both Mr. Batty and Mr. Barnes saw no reason why the consumer should not be represented as well. That would make it a five-man board.

Sees Hope Ahead

Mr. Batty, in a brief analysis of the textile situation at Washington as he saw it while there, appeared to be hopeful that some good would come from the hearings which are scheduled to close on Saturday.

"While the hearings are held in 'star chamber' manner, and the original plan for sectional hearings both in the North and South have been abandoned, and the whole atmosphere is loaded with politics, I'm far from being pessimistic," he said.

The greatest merit of the investigation, he pointed out, and especially of some plan such as recommended yesterday, is the fact that a voluntary arrangement is likely to be the outcome.

"A voluntary arrangement that will permit the maximum of voluntary control and a minimum of governmental interference is the goal," he declared. "If this can be reached the prediction that the industry has gone overboard can be recalled. I'm greatly encouraged."

Spring Floral Display Moves Its Splendor Indoors

By a Staff Photographer

View of Italian Garden, Rhode Island Flower Show

Rhode Island Flower Show Is Founded on Italian Motif

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8—Travelers descending the southern slopes of the Alps frequently remark upon the "warm air of Italy." The abundant verdure—in striking relief to the mountain coldness—joins with the ozone and the spirit of the people in expressing the warmth of welcome which is Italy's.

This week a part of sunny Italy and its hospitality has been transported to Providence where the 1935 Rhode Island Flower Show opened today. The Rhode Island auditorium on North Main Street has been made into a formal Italian garden. Within the garden and its concommitant exhibits have been reproduced the four seasons of the year, a spectacle of floral beauty, in which the Federated Garden Clubs of Rhode Island take justifiable pride.

The formal garden is centered around a pool some 60 feet long and 20 feet wide, on which many varieties of the ever-interesting water lily gently rest. Surrounding the pool are parterre gardens, each containing about 40 square feet. These were planted by the many garden clubs of the State.

Carrying out the complete garden effect, the main floor is surrounded by a wall, 10 feet high. In addition, and of considerable attraction to visitors, there is an entrance off the lobby which is an exact reproduction of an old Italian loggia.

At the far end of the garden is a cascade, with cool waters tumbling down a flight of 40 steps. The richly luxuriant hues of the flowers standing out against the velvety green of the grass and snow-like marble of the pool excite the praises and admiration not only of horticulturists but even those to whom the show represents first acquaintance with the intricacies of flower-raising and garden-planning.

One of the many unusual features of the garden exhibit are a pair of rare white peacocks. These strikingly beautiful birds have a large area in which to strut and preen themselves and they make a handsome picture against the beauty of the formal garden background.

Sulzberger Elected As Times Publisher

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Arthur Hays Sulzberger was elected publisher of the New York Times and president of the New York Times Company at a meeting today of its directorate.

Establishment of the post of general manager was authorized by the directors, and Col. Julius Ochs Adler was chosen to fill it. Colonel Adler was elected publisher and president of the Times Printing Company, which publishes the Chattanooga, (Tenn.) Times and in which Adolph S. Ochs held the controlling interest. Adolph Shelby Ochs of Chattanooga continues as general manager, which position he has held since the retirement of Harry O. Adler, who is now chairman of the board of directors of the Times Printing Company. Mr. Sulzberger was chosen a director of the company.

Utility Reformers Applaud Advance In Massachusetts

Massachusetts public utility reformers have wrested more correctional legislation from the State Legislature in the first four months of the 1935 session than in any previous full session, Horace P. Moulton, secretary of the Public Franchise League, declared today.

In other years the league has gone to the Legislature loaded with utility measures, only to return defeated at every turn. This year, however, it has already received two favorable actions on minor measures, which, Mr. Moulton believes, are indicative of passage of more important utility legislation before the Legislature adjourns.

The league's secretary has high hopes that the measure placing holding companies under the regulation of the Department of Public Utilities, reported favorably by the Power and Light Committee, will successfully weather storms in the Senate and House. He also is expecting a favorable committee report on measures removing several restrictions from municipal ownership of lighting plants, for which the league has fought for years.

Limit on Indebtedness

The two bills over which Mr. Moulton is already rejoicing place upon gas and electric companies the burden of proof regarding financial arrangement with their affiliates and limit further the amount of indebtedness these companies may incur.

Mr. Moulton attributes the more favorable legislative action on utility measures to the revised setup of the Massachusetts Senate which, as Republican-controlled body, has repeatedly voted pro-utility, and the changed membership of the power and light committee, which in the past, has never reported favorably any bill to reform the utility setup. The Senate now has a larger Democratic membership than ever before, while several liberal Democrats are now members of the power and light committee.

In addition, Mr. Moulton feels that the strong public opinion resulting from President Rosevelt's attack on holding companies has done much to liberalize the Massachusetts Legislature's attitude on public utility measures.

No Radical Indication

However, nothing to date has indicated that the Massachusetts Senate and the power and light companies are going very radical. The records show of 117 bills before the members, the power and light committee has reported adversely 48 utility measures. Among the 48 were several important bills favored by liberal legislators, including those providing for investigation of the charges and profits of gas, electric and telephone companies, and of the control of these companies. None of the adverse reports on important measures have been overturned.

Also adversely reported were bills forcing electric light companies to furnish free bulbs as the Boston Edison Company did until last year. Bills forcing electric light companies to include profits from steam sales in computation of electric light rates and curbing dividend payments by gas and electric companies also met defeat.

On the other side of the ledger, the power and light committee has reported favorably 15 bills, not including the holding company regulation measure. The 15 total 12 more than the power and light committee reported favorably all last year. This record is encouraging, at least, Mr. Moulton averred.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Four months of legislative stalling is paying undesirable dividends today. Until now, Massachusetts senators and representatives have played around with minor legislative matters for the most part, dodging executive committee sessions on major bills. So today they must sit in executive committee sessions all day and grind out as many reports on bills as possible.

The task is of astounding proportions. Nearly 800 measures are still crowding committee dockets. Unlike many other lawmaking bodies throughout the country, the Massachusetts Legislature cannot let measures die in committee.

As a result, the committees must act on every measure before them. Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, and Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, who have been berating legislators to get busy for the last two months, therefore, hope that today's executive sessions will clear a sizable portion of these measures off the lists. The members will not be interrupted by the regular afternoon session of the Legislature, as today's meeting has been canceled.

* * *

Labor is undoubtedly maintaining a sharp watch on today's meetings, for the major labor measures are still reposing in the labor and industries committee, namely workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance.

For the present outlook, the committee will report favorably several measures to revise the workmen's compensation law, which is now attacked by labor, employers and the insurance companies, all of whom are dissatisfied with the present set up. The reports are expected to follow quickly today's meeting.

There seems little hope that quick action will be taken on unemployment insurance. The members are standing by until Congress acts on President Roosevelt's social security program, which may be stopped entirely by the United States Supreme Court ruling against the railroad pension act. The committee also must act on a proposal for state NRA codes to close the loopholes through which intrastate businesses dodge the national NRA.

Running workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance a close second for labor interest is the old-age pension legislation still before the committee on pensions. Some of the measures would reduce the eligibility age from 70 years to as low as 55 regarding old-age assistance for the needy, while other bills would establish an old-age pension for everyone reaching 65 years. This, like unemployment insurance, may be held until Congress acts on the security program.

Perhaps the committee on constitutional law will be ready tonight to report on Governor Curley's inaugural proposal that the House and Senate membership be reduced by 50 per cent. Few are the persons who believe a favorable report will emerge. The same committee also has the perennial issue of biennial sessions of the Legislature to consider.

Annually thrown into the waste basket, it does not appear that it will reach any other destination this year. In addition, the committee must decide on the Governor's proposed constitutional conventio.

* * *

None of these measures are expected to cause the spectacular fight that may follow the action of the education committee on the teachers' oath-of-allegiance bill. Several legislators are ready to fight on the measure whether the committee reports favorably or unfavorably on this bill, which is one of several flag-waving measures introduced this year. Just now the report is that the committee will act favorably on the oath bill with seven members of the 15-man committee dissenting.

The committee on the judiciary has several important measures regarding co-ordination of police action in apprehending criminals. Two come from the Attorney General's annual report, which proposed compacts with the New England states and New York for co-operation in capturing criminals and co-ordination of state and municipal facilities for criminal work. What action the committee will take has not yet been indicated.

The power and light committee still has the important matter of municipal ownership of lighting plants to decide. It is understood that the committee will report favorably some measure to relax several restrictions against municipal ownership. In addition is the Governor's inaugural proposal for a sliding scale rate system for gas and electric companies.

There is a possibility that the committee will report "no legislation necessary," inasmuch as Governor Curley has a special committee of hi sown about ready to report a sliding scale plan.

Edgar M. Mills

Bar Japanese Electric Bulbs

Federal Judge McCormick of Los Angeles has barred Japanese electric light bulbs from sale in this country in an action brought by the General Electric Company against a group of Japanese distributors. The company called for payment on Aug. 1, 1935, at 105, the entire issue of its debenture 3½s, due Aug. 1, 1942.

Action of Congress For Honoring Byrd Proposed by Glass

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—A resolution extending the "gratitude" of the nation to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and members of his antarctic expedition and calling for appointment of a Congressional committee to greet the explorer on his arrival here Friday was introduced today by Senator Glass, and Representative Robertson, Virginia Democrats.

A copy of the resolution would be appropriately inscribed and presented to Admiral Byrd and each member of his expedition.

A committee of five from each House would be named to join other Government officials in greeting Admiral Byrd on his arrival at the Navy Yard.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; Thursday fair and slowly rising temperature, becoming threatening by night; gentle to moderate variable winds becoming southeasterly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and continued cool, with light to heavy frost tonight; Thursday fair, with slowly rising temperatures in the interior.

Vermont: Fair and continued cool, with light to heavy frost tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy and slightly warmer, showers Thursday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool, with frost in exposed places, mostly light tonight; Thursday fair, with slowly rising temperatures in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds, becoming east or southeast Thursday; and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	49	Minneapolis	52	72
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans	68	76
Chicago	50	52	New York	50	62
Denver	38	64	Norfolk, Va.	56	84
Helena, Mont.	30	44	Philadelphia	54	72
Jacksonville	74	92	St. Louis	54	66
Kansas City	56	68	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	56	86	Washington	52	76
Miami, Fla.	80	86			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time May 8.
B—Maximum May 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:29 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Thursday, 4:42 a. m.; height, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:20 p. m.

* * *

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A Mother's Day Thought
The model "Gage" hat sketched, at the French Hat Shop, has a flattering brim that is always becoming and kind to the face, is the new rough straw—also youthful hats for the younger women. Colors Brown, Blue and Navy. All head sizes 21½ to 25. The Gorgeous Pastel shades in felts are here. There are dozens of other new GAGE models in head sizes 22½ to 25. $5 and up. FRENCH HAT SHOP, Blake Bldg., 39 Temple Pl., Boston, 9th floor, take elevator.

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Churches Urged To Repudiate War At Welsh Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLANDRINDOD WELLS, Wales—One of the most formidable indictments of war and of the present system of increased armaments as a guarantee of security has just been heard here by the representatives of the 6,000,000 Free Churchmen of England and Wales assembled for the Annual Assembly of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches.

The speaker was Dr. F. W. Norwood, the new president. "The churches must repudiate war," Dr. Norwood declared. "If that means we shall be called cowardly or unpatriotic or subversive we must bear the odium. The church can no longer be comfortable in a Christendom organized for murder and destructiveness.

"The present system has no basis in morality," Dr. Norwood added. "It is relapsing into the naked law of the jungle, where red tooth and claw threaten to be the only arbiter."

Commenting on the lessons of the World War, Dr. Norwood said that "men of our own kith and kin were coining vast wealth out of this carnage. We are presented now with the portent of a world wherein almost every nation has repudiated its debts, and almost every nation is armed to a fantastic extent, with all the alleged atrocities of the last war exalted to the first rank of defensive measures for the salvation of civilized society.

Profiteering

"There is a vast army of men," Dr. Norwood went on, "ever growing, who depend for their gains on the spread of fear and hate. There remains the sacred right of self-defense, as it has been called. We, too, would defend our homes, our kindred, our racial institutions with such effectiveness as was possible. Our overwhelming difficulty is that such defense is not possible in modern times. This vapid pretense is one of the chief incentives to war.

"The crowning futility of it all," the speaker declared, "is that the science of destructiveness is only in its infancy. If this is to be taken as the inevitable development of the state, then the church will have to ask herself again what is her relation to the state. In matters of state policy, the Christian Church is stultified by the great contradiction in which it is involved. It can no longer be authoritative or even comfortable in a Christendom which is organized for murder and destructiveness. It must either close its eyes or content itself with futile gestures of good will."

Force Back of Law

"There will be no cure for war," Dr. Norwood concluded, "and no end to it till a sufficient number of people in all countries take the same attitude. Not forever will men go like sheep to the slaughter. They will ally themselves with the other sheep and make inquisition of the false shepherds who led them astray. If we be asked to consent to the mere increase of armaments as a guarantee of security, and to the riveting of the war-system on ourselves and on those who come after us, then we will make the Nonconformist conscience again to be a power in the land. Through honor or shame, through liberty or imprisonment, we will present the state with a ringing 'No!'"

Other striking points in Dr. Norwood's address were: "I would put force behind just and organized law to prevent wanton anarchy."

"I hold that moral force is the only finally effective force in the world. But as men are only partially moral, and many are immoral, law, with force behind it, has always been necessary, and will be for an indefinite period of time."

"The way out of the fantastic maze is through lessening the fear of nations through the establishment of a tribunal where the best impartial sense of the world shall form and pronounce judgments, with or without the consent of the conflicting parties."

"This tribunal should have power to impose financial and economic restrictions upon the recalcitrant and, in the last resort, control of an international air force, which shall be directed exclusively against the armies or the fleets that threaten the security of others."

Dr. Norwood's visit to the Assembly coincided with the announcement that the Welsh vote in the League of Nations Union's "Peace Ballot" had shown an overwhelming total of 500,000 votes in favor of the Geneva institution. The returns of the ballot already completed indicate that 76 per cent of the eligible voters have participated—despite a violent campaign against the Peace Ballot by a powerful section of the British press.

It Can't Sink, Float, Rock or Roll

© Fox — **Unusual English Ferry**

Taking Advantage of Shallow Water, This Craft Performs All the Functions of a Ferry by "Walking" Across on the Bottom.

Devon Ferry Creeps On Bottom of Sound With Tractor Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIGBURY, Eng.—A ferry which is not a ferry at all takes visitors a quarter of a mile to sea to Burgh Island, in Devon here.

At least this unusual ferry is not a boat, cannot sink, is not worked either by paddles, screw, sail or steam, and cannot even float.

What is more, it cannot rock or roll. It gropes its way on caterpillar tractors along the sea floor, driven by a 24-horsepower gasoline engine.

An added advantage, from the owner's viewpoint, is that no joy-rider can take this ferry out surreptitiously for a trip to the open sea. Unless, of course, he owns a diving suit.

Tokyo Moves to End Issues With Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

Hirota recalled the willingness of the Soviet Government to sell this territory in 1923 and intimated that Japan would be glad to purchase it.

It is highly unlikely, however, that the purchase of Northern Sakhalin would be practical international politics today, unless the Soviet Union felt itself so seriously threatened from Europe that the cession of Northern Sakhalin would seem a necessary price for insuring Japanese non-intervention in the event of hostilities in Europe. Joseph Stalin and his lieutenants have repeatedly proclaimed as a dogma that the Soviet Union will not yield an inch of its territory to any foreign power. Consequently the relinquishment of Sakhalin, even for a consideration in money and in kind, would involve a serious loss of prestige, which the Soviet Government would not willingly experience. Moreover, Japan is in no financial position to pay the very high price at which the Soviet Union would doubtless appraise the oil and coal resources of Sakhalin.

What Price?

It would seem that the best prospects for an early and satisfactory solution, among the pending Soviet-Japanese issues, are the regulation of the fisheries and the extension of prospecting rights for Sakhalin oil. There is certainly little likelihood, barring some unforeseen crisis, that Northern Sakhalin will be sold to Japan.

The outlook for sweeping reductions in the Soviet troops, airplanes and fortifications along the border of Eastern Siberia is obscured by the uncertainty as to Japan's willingness to sign a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, covering this part of the world. Japanese reluctance in this matter, in turn, may be attributed to the belief in some Japanese circles that internal problems and external complications may make the Soviet Union willing to pay a substantial price for such a pact. Just what price will be exacted will depend on the future development of circumstances. It will certainly include a reduction of Soviet military preparations in the Far East, will probably involve de jure recognition of Manchoukuo and may involve some abatement of Soviet influence in Outer Mongolia and in the far-away western marches of China.

British Censure Of League Action Moved in Lords

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—A motion expressing "regret" at the League of Nations Council's censure of Germany for her rearmament moves was presented in the House of Lords yesterday only to be withdrawn after brief debate, during which it won support of speakers of all three parties.

The motion was offered by Lord Dickinson, who asserted that Reichsführer Hitler "might still be painting signs in Vienna" and Europe on the road to prosperity if the allied powers had treated Germany at Versailles as Great Britain dealt with the Boers.

Before its withdrawal, the motion was supported by spokesmen for all three parties.

Lord Dickinson voiced the belief that peace could not be obtained by dividing Europe into two armed camps—the League on one side and Germany on the other.

Lord Mottistone, Conservative, predicted that any attempt to isolate Germany would lead inevitably to war. Lord Noel-Buxton, Laborite, and Lord Rennell, Tory, likewise favored the motion.

It was opposed by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and Earl Stanhope, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who said it "would be impossible for the Government to accept the motion as it stands."

"It is obvious it would be impossible for the Government to accept the resolution as it stands," Lord Stanhope said. "The first part of it is a severe criticism not only of the Government, but of the League Council itself. The second part seems superfluous, for it urges the Government to do what it already is endeavoring to do."

Lord Dickinson finally withdrew his motion due to Government opposition.

Oxfordshire Children Make Their Own Flutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURFORD, Eng. — Children of the Council School here are expert players upon those Elizabethan instruments, the flageolet, the flute and the recorder. They should be, because they make their instruments themselves, and so know all about them.

Burford Council School in Oxfordshire was one of the first schools in Britain to take up the idea of forming a school pipe band with the Elizabethan instruments made by the children themselves.

Even "infants" play instrumental music at the school, having their own percussion band from which they graduate to the pipe band. The pipe band accompanies hymns and the school folk-dancing.

Cuba Raises Tariff On Japanese Fabrics

HAVANA, May 8 (AP)—The Cuban Government yesterday placed tariffs on certain cloth products from Japan. The action was taken by the recently-organized anti-dumping committee at the request of Cuban manufacturers.

It placed a 25 per cent above maximum tariff on cotton fabrics (piece goods) and 100 per cent above maximum tariffs on rayon fabrics, silk and silk fabrics.

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The Lusitania: Twenty Years After

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Three veterans of the sea observed two minutes of silence yesterday in memory of the 1198 men, women and children who perished when the Lusitania was torpedoed on May 7, 1915.

The three, who were among the survivors of the disaster, had come together on the anniversary for the first time since they were rescued.

There had been some thought of observing the occasion with a toast, but when they gathered in the office of Capt. John I. Lewis, assistant marine superintendent of the Cunard White Star Line, they discovered they all were teetotalers.

With Captain Lewis were Richard G. Wylie, who now is assistant marine engineer of the line here, and William E. G. Jones, chief electrical engineer of the S. S. Scythia.

Sinking Defended

BERLIN, May 8 (AP)—The sinking 20 years ago yesterday of the British liner Lusitania was defended here as "an act of self-defense since a hunger blockade forced us to declare unlimited submarine warfare," by Karl Scherb, an officer aboard the U boat.

The newspaper Völkischer Beobachter quoted Scherb as saying the submarine was not hunting the Lusitania.

"We had orders to disturb British steamship routes, and thus Commander Schwieger merely did his duty when we ran across the liner by accident," Scherb said.

"The vessel carried ammunition, which caused a tremendous explosion when the deadly torpedo hit," he said.

Pacific Airway Proposal Facing Delays in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Pan American Airways may be able to fly great 25-ton Clipper airplanes across the Pacific, but they have not yet cut the knot of Chinese political red tape barring entrance of their craft to China's soil.

Without a doubt, this problem will have been disposed of by the time scheduled service has been arranged in other particulars. But that doesn't prevent its providing an acute, though carefully concealed, point of anxiety for those entrusted with working it out meanwhile.

The nature of the problem and why it constitutes a problem is illustrated by an experience of the Shanghai correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor the day after a news agency brought to China a Manila dispatch, quoting a Chinese aviation official in the Philippines as announcing that Pan American would fly its trans-pacific service to Canton as its Chinese terminal.

At once the Monitor correspondent was approached by the Shanghai office of a leading Japanese news agency with a request that the Chinese be tactfully felt out as to whether it were true. The Japanese didn't care to investigate directly, it appeared.

Setting Precedent

The Monitor correspondent investigated and was told, promptly, that there was no merit to the report whatever.

"To let Pan American airplanes land in China on regular schedule would create a precedent," said Chinese officials frankly. "We can't do that. 'A certain nation' (Japan) would immediately ask for similar treatment—and our military men do not approve."

So there was the answer, together with a valuable hint as to why the Japanese news agency wanted to know. And it developed that the Japanese inquiry originated in the agency's Tokyo head office!—a fact which embodied at least the suggestion that it might have originated at a point in Tokyo completely outside the agency.

Another incident bearing on the same matter developed about the same time in connection with desire of the Chinese National Aviation Corporation to land its airplanes on the Shanghai-Canton line at Hong Kong. At present the stops south from Shanghai are, in order, Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow. Hong Kong is missed completely, although it is the biggest and most important city between Shanghai and Canton; the seaplanes cut across inland and leave the British Crown Colony quite without commercial airplane service of any sort whatever, for reasons obviously political.

British Offer

Dai En-ki, managing director for C. N. A. C., made a southern flight and went to Hong Kong from Canton by steamship to see what he could learn about the aversion of the Hong Kong authorities to receiving the services of his line. He found, to his surprise, that British officialdom was most affably hospitable toward the line—though with one small but important proviso.

"Please bring your airplanes right in," he was told in effect. "We would like to have them call. But—we must at the same time receive Chinese permission for Imperial Airways planes to fly over Chinese territory so they can extend their service from Europe and Singapore up to Hong Kong."

Mr. Dai came back to Shanghai and threw the whole problem into the lap of the National Government at Nanking. There it rests and it is understood to have been called to the special attention of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as head of the military machine of the country, and incidentally, the most important man in power whatever his technical position may be. The Pan American Airways problem is probably under General Chiang's advisement, likewise.

Why these things constitute the difficulty they do was summed up for the Monitor by an American aviation official in China as due to distrust of the Japanese. They hesitate to set a precedent by extending air privileges to other powers, since they do not know how the Japanese will act if they get in.

C. N. A. C. might solve the puzzle by extending a line to the Philippines to join a Pan American transocean terminus there, but the Philippines have a law requiring that scheduled air lines operating in the country must be majority Filipino or American owned, just as China has a similar law requiring majority Chinese ownership.

So the stalemate exists and just what will break through it remains problematical. In Europe, the thing is handled by special conventions, and that may be the way it will work out in this instance except that the Chinese fear the Japanese will want to have a special convention too. In fact, it is a certainty that the Japanese will be hot after anything that anybody else gets in this respect, simply as a matter of principle and without regard for the commercial prospects of whatever line they might establish.

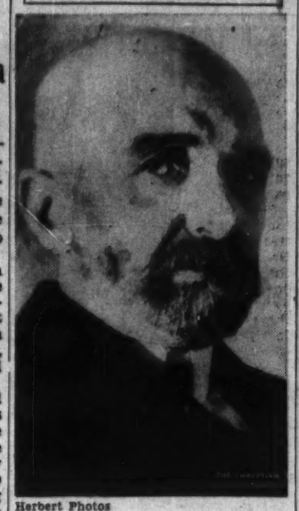
Actually it should be a simple enough thing for Japan and China to be linked by air without involving any problem of approach by sea, which necessitates that the approaching planes land within the jurisdiction of the country approached. At present there are Japanese air lines both in Korea and Manchuria, while both C. N. A. C. and Eurasia (one third German owned, two thirds Chinese) operate northward to Peiping.

If there were a call for such service, either of the two Chinese lines could easily push a branch up from Peiping to the Manchoukuo border, while similarly the Manchuria planes could fly to the border from Mukden, thus giving traffic from Canton through Shanghai and Peiping (or Tientsin) to Tokyo via Manchuria and Korea.

But either this is considered politically inexpedient or not worth while commercially because of the roundabout route involved which, with prevailing equipment, would take longer from Shanghai than can now be accomplished by sea through the 48-hour Shanghai-Kobe service.

What Japan would like would be a water service to Shanghai along the steamship route, but whether, or when, Japan will get it is something no one can forecast. It is possible that the increasing Japan-China entente may yet work out to the advantage of Pan American, apparently, but that is speculating with a wide sweep.

New Polish Premier



Herbert Photos — **Col. Walery Slawek**

Who Offers New Electoral Law to Government Officials

Polish Electoral Law Expected To Halt Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, May 8 (AP)—Parliamentary opposition is expected to vanish from the Polish political scene with the passage of the new electoral law, revealed today by the Premier, Col. Walery Slawek.

Under the scheme—which is expected to pass the Chamber of Deputies by the end of the month—Parliament would consist of two chambers, the Sejm (Chamber of Deputies) and the Senate. Members of the upper House will be selected from the lower House, partly by the President and partly by a special electoral committee.

The number of deputies would be reduced from 444 to 200. These would be nominated by the electoral councils in 100 districts. The councils would be composed of members of the community councils, chambers of commerce, chambers of agriculture and trade unions.

Under the present system the voting is done by the political party method and the seats distributed to the parties according to the number of votes received.

Premier Slawek said he expected the new law would return better qualified deputies to Parliament and limit party strife.

The proposals are reported as being received with mixed sentiments by the group of Government and political leaders to which they were revealed by the Premier. It was generally conceded that the new law would greatly strengthen the hands of the already-powerful Marshal Pilsudski, considered the real head of the Polish Government.

The opposition parties, the Jewish and German minority groups, charge that the new system will mean their extermination from political life.

Machine Tool Outlook Good

NEW YORK, May 8—Encouraged by a good April business, machinery and machine tool manufacturers, says the current issue of American Machinist, are looking forward to a moderately busy summer. For many companies April was said to have been the best month in five years; a few reported that the month's business was the best on record.

Anti-Liquor Paper Success in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Success is reported here for the Beacon, anti-drink magazine printed in newspaper form, which has been distributed free throughout Britain.

Appeals for supporters to distribute the paper met with a wide response, with the result that the full 6,000,000 copies have been given out.

"It is doubtful whether ever before has there been such a united and simultaneous attack upon the drink trade." Mr. R. Wilson Black, chairman of the National Emergency Council to Combat the Brewers' Offensive, stated recently. "It is believed that the influence of the effort will go a long way toward making nugatory the special advertising schemes of the brewers."

Netherlands Air Lines Carry More Passengers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The number of passengers carried by the Royal Netherlands Airlines increased by 106 per cent in 1934, compared with 1933. The amount of mail at 243 tons showed an increase of 25 per cent over 1933.

Only the transport of goods, at over 1081 tons, was somewhat under the figures for 1933, owing to further trade restrictions.

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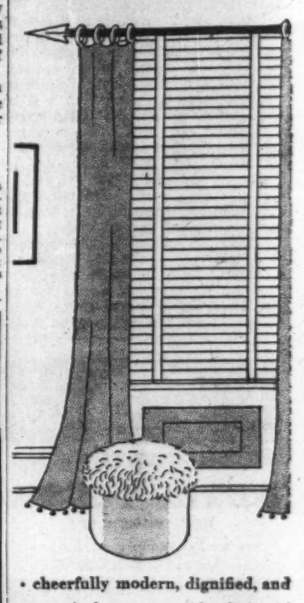

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U. S. Warned to Halt Spending Orgy

(Continued from Page 1)

war into the camp to which he formerly belonged. The address was at a dinner at the National Economy League at the Biltmore Hotel, at which Senator Millard E. Tydings (D), of Maryland, was another speaker.

Urges Balanced Budget

He also stressed the view that the real road to recovery lay in balancing the budget, stabilizing international currencies, reviving world trade, arms limitation and settlement of war debts.

Mr. Douglas charged that there was little difference between the Administration's present fiscal policy and inflation, since, he said, the Government was creating fiat bank deposits to meet mounting deficits. Such a policy, he continued, was not different, save in technical distinctions, from printing fiat money, and it must, unless checked, inevitably lead "to the impairment of national credit, the collapse of the banking system and the destruction of the middle class."

"History demonstrates without exception that whenever a government continuously spends more than it takes in, the social consequences are tragic," he continued. "There is no exception to the general rule."

Following Ruinous Precedent

"We are printing money to exactly the same extent that France printed money in 1789; that we printed money during the War of Independence; that the Bank of France printed money for the Government in the post-war period, and that Russia printed money during the revolution beginning in 1927.

"There is no logical reason, therefore, to expect here any experience different from the historic one."

Mr. Douglas warned the Administration to turn back, adding, however, that "if it has the courage to reverse its policy, it has infinitely greater courage than it has previously demonstrated." It had yielded, he charged, "to pressure for the depreciation of its own dollar," which was "inherently sound, and had been unable to resist pressure from groups and classes who were out for special favors."

Predicts Dictatorship

Such a policy, if continued, would through "the sheer momentum of social and economic forces, make it almost impossible to avoid a dictatorship."

"Thus," he added, "there will have been destroyed all the cherished liberties, the highest treasures of America. This is not mere fiction. This is confirmed by experience."

The indirect reference to his previous association with the President as budget director was seen in Mr. Douglas's remark that, "however great one's gratitude for experience should be, anyone with a true respect for American traditions and liberty should not be deterred from expressing his honest opinion, however true and however false it may be."

Quotes Significant Figures

Mr. Douglas quoted figures purporting to show how governmental expenditures had exceeded revenue.

"Inclusive of the sinking fund," he said, "we incurred in 1931 a deficit of $903,000,000; in 1932, a deficit of $3,153,000,000; in 1933, a deficit of $3,068,000,000; in 1934, a deficit of $3,966,000,000, excluding gold devaluation profit; in 1935, a deficit estimated to be $4,857,000,000, but which will probably be about $3,500,000,000 and in 1936, an estimated deficit of $4,580,000,000.

"Thus, in six years, the expenditures have exceeded revenues by more than $19,000,000,000, and there is in sight no end to the spending.

"An analysis of expenditures proves beyond peradventure of a doubt that, notwithstanding the recovery which in some quarters has been so loudly heralded, the expenditures of a nonreturnable character for relief and public works have been constantly mounting.

Public Neglects Bonds

"But, more than this, the facts show that the bonds issued to finance the deficits have not been absorbed by the public out of savings. On the contrary, they have been absorbed by the banks. There are no differences, except a few technical ones. Between printing money to meet a deficit and creating fiat bank deposits for the same purpose. The latter is what we have been doing. . . .

"Our situation, however, is not like Great Britain's. There, the Government grimly clings to a determined fiscal policy to maintain a balanced budget as a protection to its currency and as an instrument of recovery, while here, as the record proves, the Government clings to an equally determined fiscal policy to spend to the greatest extent possible.

Facts Do Not Indicate It

"There are some who say that the budget will be balanced if we have a recovery. The facts, however, do not support this contention."

The reason for this, he held, was that it was not likely that expenditures would be diminished sufficiently to bridge the gap between income and outgo, since "the bureaucracy created to spend will not willingly be abolished" and because "a government which has openly adopted a spending policy as an instrument of recovery cannot stop spending."

"It will be political suicide for it to do so," he declared.

Time Yet to Escape

Mr. Douglas said that the banking system now holds about 55 per cent of the federal public debt and that the Federal Reserve System holds $2,500,000,000 of government obligations.

"The catastrophe can even now be prevented and real recovery be encouraged by evidencing not merely a pious desire, but grim determination to bring the expenditures of the Government into equilibrium with its revenues, for it is upon this that substantial employment by private enterprise and construction of excess bank reserves rests," he added.

Senator Tydings declared that "unthrifty governments can never translate prosperity to the masses." He urged the country to awaken "to the realization that there was no one man who could wave a magic wand and restore prosperity; that there was no all-embracing panacea for our respective ills."

How Debt Piles Up

He stressed that the American people will owe their Government $34,000,000,000 — the equivalent of $272 per capita, or $1000 per family—if the present public-works program was carried through.

"Few realize the obvious truth that the Government has an average first mortgage of $1000 on every American farm and home," he said. "This policy of governmental borrowing is now in a phase where all persons should take heed."

One of the chief dangers, he held, was a possible decline of the market price of government securities that would impair the assets of banks which have invested in these securities.

Blames All on Politics

Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the League's executive committee and a New England industrialist, was another speaker. He saw all the barriers to recovery as political and declared that business was "straining to go forward," but was held up by "harassing and unsound political maneuvers, by unbridled public expenditures, monetary uncertainties, an unbalanced budget and a constantly increasing burden of taxation."

The dinner was held in connection with the opening of a nation-wide campaign by the National Economy League to mobilize against federal spending. E. Roland Harriman, chairman of the league's managing committee, presided.

London Rivals Spotless Town During Jubilee

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Not for years has London looked so clean and bright as it does now. Thousands of pounds have been spent in giving the metropolis a much-needed wash and brush-up for the Jubilee celebrations. Employment has thereby been given to thousands of painters and cleaners. Attention has been concentrated on public buildings, especially those which are to be floodlit during the celebrations.

Architectural beauties and details hitherto buried under the accumulation of soot have been brought to light, and Londoners are beginning to learn that their city has charms which have remained too long hidden or veiled.

Private house owners have also joined in the cleanup, and the West End is resplendent in the glories of fresh paint. What has been accomplished suggests the possibility of a more general brightening of London.

Basks in Bonus Sunlight

Wide World

Wright D. Patman
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The Man in the News

* * *

Author of Victorious Patman Bonus Bill Enjoys Being a Hero Even for a Day

* * *

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 8—Behind the chubby, dimpled beam of Representative Wright D. Patman today there lurked many mixed emotions. Raised to the dizzy heights of triumph as the Senate threw out the rival Vinson bonus bill and substituted his own inflation-plus-bonus measure, Representative Patman would seem to be the nation's happiest man.

For his legislative career has reached its climax so far. A congressional life devoted to the twin objectives of the bonus and currency inflation could seemingly ask for nothing more. His bill has swept through the Senate, the House, his own chamber, will shortly reverse itself and pass the Patman bill as well. There should be rejoicing in the Patman family—there are four young sons among them.

But Representative Patman's happiness is not unalloyed. There had to be a worm in his apple. He is being told on every hand that he has won the battle, but lost the war. And some Congressmen are saying to him, "Wright, you asked for too much. You're the man who blocked the bonus in '35."

Why these gloomy forebodings? Because of the general conviction that the Patman bill was victorious in the Senate only because it is the more vulnerable of the bonus bills to a presidential veto. Representative Patman, in other words, is said to have presented the broadest target to a presidential broadside. He is the hero today, but even his friends are saying that it may be only for a day.

But the thick-set, medium-statured Representative from Texas will not falter. Nothing has halted him in his four terms in Congress, as he concentrated on veterans' legislation. Even his scrap with the American Legion—which early recognized that his bill offered two targets to opposition instead of one—did not deter his drive. And next session, and the next, if need be, the Texas Representative will be pressing for "just compensation for our boys."

Wright Patman looks rather like a young and spruce lay preacher. His round face is decorated by a pair of rimless octagonal spectacles, his hair is nearly parted on the side, his complexion is bright, his nose short, and his boyish look comports with the public notion of a Y. M. C. A. secretary or a popular member of the Rotary Club.

He generally wears neat dark blue suits, his ties wander on the gay side—in plaids, or a nice, rich red—his handkerchief makes a corect V from his coat pocket, and he has as yet developed few of the qualities associated with a "statesman" from the prairies. No string ties, 20-gallon hats, or high-heeled cowboy boots for Representative Patman.

And so the applause rings in Representative Patman's ears—rings and leaves behind a dull, monitory undertone.

Horse-Racing Move Faces New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 8—Assemblyman Joseph Altman (R) of Atlantic County is preparing to call up for reconsideration a resolution to legalize horse racing as soon as he can round up the necessary 31 votes to insure its passage in the lower house of the Legislature, it was learned here today.

The resolution already has been defeated twice in the Assembly this year, but was passed by both houses last year. Before it could become effective it would have to be adopted by two successive Legislatures and then submitted to the voters in the form of a referendum.

Final disposition of this measure will influence action on the bills of Senator William H. Smathers (D), of Atlantic County, to repeal the dog-racing act of last year and to repeal the law permitting dog racing in municipal arenas. A bill introduced by Berthold Vorsanger (R), of Bergen, allows dog racing on a pari-mutuel basis for one year, the proceeds to be used for unemployment relief.

President Speaks Of Mother's Day

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt today reminded the country that next Sunday is Mother's Day and said it was unnecessary to issue a proclamation to call attention to such a day.

Mr. Roosevelt put aside a Senate resolution calling for a Mother's Day proclamation. He said:

"On the ninth day of May, 1914, President Wilson, in response to a joint resolution of the Congress, issued a proclamation directing Government officials to display the United States flag on all Government buildings and inviting the people of the United States to display the flag at their homes, or other suitable places, on each second Sunday in May as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country.

"In the intervening years, the observance of Mother's Day has assumed a deep and growing significance. It is not my purpose this year to issue a special proclamation on the subject, as I believe that the attention of the American people will be so devoted to the cause of that day that repeated formal action on the part of the Chief Executive is unnecessary.

"I prefer to think that the tributes which will be paid to mothers will come simply and spontaneously from our hearts."

Japan and U. S. Tied in Good Will By Californians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON BEACH, Calif.—An extra knot was tied recently in the friendly bonds linking Japan to the United States, when residents of this oil field city sat down at a banquet table to entertain their Japanese neighbors.

It was a colorful, joyous meeting, entirely significant of the cordial relations which have been characteristic between the two races in this part of California. And, when the whole affair was over, more than one guest left with the feeling that he would do everything possible to maintain future relations upon such favorable terms.

Cherry and Poppy

Sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, the Businessmen's Association and the Japanese Association of Huntington Beach, the banquet brought together golden poppies from California and cherry blossoms from Japan—used as decorations—in a symbol of the neighborliness that exists here.

Broadly speaking, the banquet has a history extending over two years, explained R. C. Turner, merchant, who acted as general chairman. It began during the Independence Day celebration of 1933, when Japanese residents assisted in the civic parade, he said. Grateful for this expression of interest, Huntington Beach businessmen asked some of the leading Japanese to dine with them.

Independence Day

From that time on there was an even more active part played by Japanese in the community, Mr. Turner continued, and when July 4, 1934, came around, more help was available. Then someone suggested a general celebration, and that turned out to be the banquet which was held recently in the municipal hall.

The sponsors had estimated that 125 persons would constitute an encouraging attendance from a city of 3600 persons, but they gave a low appraisal of intertest in international relations. For a crowd of 250 persons arrived for dinner, and the cooks did some hasty scrambling in gathering enough to feed them.

As the meeting progressed, Tomokazu Hori, Japanese consul in Los Angeles, was introduced as the principal speaker. In emphasizing the need for friendly hands across the Pacific Ocean, he decried the tendency of propagandists in both countries to arouse feelings of racial animosity and hatred.

Bar Japanese Electric Bulbs

Federal Judge McCormick of Los Angeles has barred Japanese electric light bulbs from sale in this country in an action brought by the General Electric Company against a group of Japanese distributors. The company called for payment on Aug. 1, 1935, at 105, the entire issue of its debenture 3½s, due Aug. 1, 1942.

Baldwin Urges Arms Limits At Level Agreed by States, With Mechanism for Control

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"I wish for many reasons, that flying had never been invented, but it has been, and somehow we have got to Christianize it."

This was one of the phrases used by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative Party leader, in a recent address to his followers in London.

Mr. Baldwin also claimed that Britain was "torchbearer of ordered freedom in Europe."

Discussing the question of an international air force, Mr. Baldwin said the nations would have to go some way forward, before they would become sufficiently trustful of one another to carry that idea into effect.

Meanwhile, since armed forces could not be abolished, it is necessary to supply them with everything that foresight and the wit of man could provide to make them efficient, he added.

"Disarmament today as many of us have dreamed of it after the war," he said, "is not going to be effected in the near future." Nevertheless the fight for peace among the nations was like that for decency and cleanliness in human life. It could not be achieved without perseverance, patience and struggle. But the fight is worth while and will continue, he said.

Discussing some of the difficulties to be overcome, Mr. Baldwin went on to say that if military aircraft were abolished, risk from the skies would not disappear. Civil aircraft would remain and could be used to drop bombs.

"What then," he asked, "can be done?"

His answer was "limitation of armaments at some point to be agreed to." This, he thought, might be feasible. "If that were done," he said, "there would have to be the strictest regulations with regard to inspection, or we might find some country exceeding what had been allowed to it. All the nations who had joined in this pact would have to decide on what they could do if any nation were proved to have exceeded its allowance and had refused, on detection, to cut down its forces to the allotted limitation."

Road Rules Learned By English Children With School Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—There is one place in England where the policeman who makes mistakes in traffic control will be severely corrected by six-year-old children.

This is at Layton Junior School in Blackpool. Here the children have a special lesson in road traffic rules, learning what policeman, motorist, and pedestrian should do to aid safety.

This game of "Traffic" is played with toys. When the toy policeman stops the toy van which is going to deliver toy milk bottles along in the next block, the dolls are lifted safely across the road, their heads turned to right and left first of all to make sure that there is no "filtering" traffic, perhaps in the form of a toy limousine.

This new course has proved most successful. And now the president of the Board of Education has announced that teaching of road rules is to be included in the lessons of all schools.

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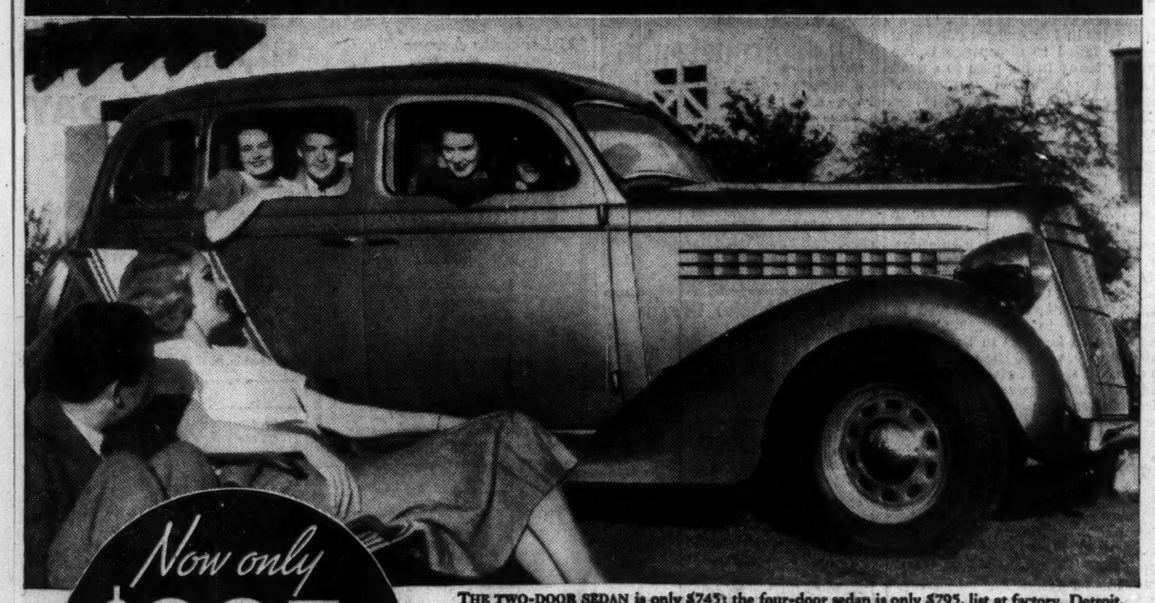

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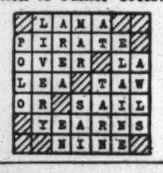

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Fresh Hope for Publishers Seen Under U. S. Copyrights

Legislation Is of Interest to The Christian Science Publishing Society and Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Far-reaching legislation amending the American copyright law and bringing the United States at last into the general copyright convention is under consideration of the Senate Committee on Patents.

Almost unnoticed, sweeping changes in American procedure toward the increasingly important subject of copyright have been steadily progressing in Congress.

Indeed, a fortnight ago the Senate actually ratified the International Copyright Convention, but three days later reconsidered its action and "unratified" the treaty so that the accompanying American legislation might go into effect at the same time.

Has Broad Application

The proposed changes in the copyright law, with the ratification of the International Copyright Convention by the United States, are of interest to The Christian Science Publishing Society and the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, since a single application for copyright on periodicals, new books and pamphlets made in Washington would provide protection in all foreign countries at the same time.

Broadly, the purpose of the treaty is to give American authors, composers, and artists protection abroad, while the domestic legislation is to give foreigners the same safeguards in the United States which Americans obtain abroad. In both respects, there have been great gaps in American legislation to date.

These gaps are not entirely closed by the present legislation, for an interdepartmental committee working on the problem explains that it deliberately purposes to progress slowly, testing the reforms as they are put into effect, and taking further legislative steps as they are demonstrated to be necessary. Hence the present reforms are not entirely to the taste of either the producing groups or the consuming groups, both of which appeared before the interdepartmental committee.

But they are so great an advance on preceding legislation that all sides welcome them heartily. The copyright convention, which was last revised in London in 1934, gives new protection abroad in many important respects.

The most useful, perhaps, is the right of automatic copyright, which means that the works of American authors are protected without formality in other signatory countries, and need not go through an endless chain of red-tape which may be baffling if not impossible to the American producer and his lawyer. Works are also protected against mutilation or distortion in the hands of others. An administrative bureau is set up to protect these rights.

Will Help Foreign Authors

But it is the foreigner trying to protect his works in the United States who will send up the loudest huzzahs. He is to be given the right of automatic copyright here, which is more than native authors get, but the copyright routine on them is not so onerous as it would be on foreigners.

Moreover, the manufacturing clause is to be deleted from the present copyright law. This has required English-speaking authors, in order to get the benefit of American copyright, to have their books put into type, printed, and bound in the United States. Although the books had been printed abroad, only reproduction in the United States could protect the author against piracy. This resulted in wholly uneconomic burdens on foreign writers, and threatened to produce several reprisals against the United States. Probably only a very small percentage of the persons now engaged in the American publishing business will be threatened by loss of employment through repeal of the manufacturing clause.

Removes Disturbing Possibility

The bill also restricts the rights of injunctive relief which producers might bring against distributors. An injunction taken on the grounds of a small copyright of little value might hold up a vast distributing concern, causing immense damage. This possibility will be obviated as far as possible by the amended law.

The interdepartmental committee concludes the report which is likely to guide Congress with these words:

"The first step, from the point of view alike of domestic welfare, amicable relations with other countries, and decent respect for what is commonly regarded as right and just in the sphere of copyright is the adherence of the United States to the general copyright convention."

And the report is preceded by this statement from the business manager of a large corporation concerned in the matter:

"It is of vital importance to the creative genius of America that we pass a bill enabling the United States to adhere to the copyright union."

Students Petition Cross on Issue Of Antiwar Talking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross was sought out early in the week by a group protesting against alleged restriction of speech on the campus of Connecticut State College.

Students of six New England colleges, both men and women, called at his office in the State Capitol; and when they found the Governor out, they left a petition asking that he use his influence to remove the "hush, hush" rule that is disturbing students and faculty at the state institution in Storrs.

The Newspapers

Their protest was the latest in a deluge that has come to the college and to the open letter columns of Connecticut newspapers since the college trustees declared that formal agitation against compulsory military training or formal discussion urging its abolition would be cause for expulsion.

The six students represented social problems clubs of Connecticut State College, Yale, Wesleyan, Trinity, Smith College and Mount Holyoke. Their petition said they pledged themselves to conduct "an intense campaign against this ruling and to mobilize the students of the Connecticut Valley to combat it in our respective colleges."

Governor Trustee

The Governor is ex-officio president of the board of trustees; but he was absent when the trustees adopted the resolution. Of the 10 members present, it was reliably reported Monday, all were in favor of the move; and the disposition among the trustees now seems to be to stand by their action. A more drastic resolution prohibiting anti-war meetings on the campus was first proposed in the trustees' meeting but was not adopted.

This week, anonymous letters, mimeographed, have appeared on the college campus quoting among others, Dr. Albert Einstein, the physicist, Sinclair Lewis, the novelist, and Dr. Abraham Flexner, director of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, as deploring the resolution.

Storrs Faculty

Faculty members of the college in formal session adopted, by majority vote, a moderately worded resolution, expressing concern over the ruling. It admits, said the faculty, "of interpretations which are in direct conflict with certain fundamental principles of higher education." A minority group of faculty members signed a report upholding the trustees' action.

Alumni of the college through their paper's editorial columns, have supported the trustees. Student opinion is divided, with formal action still to be taken by the student senate.

What's Going On In the Arts

John Barnard

WATER colors by John Barnard are shown at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. The display is particularly interesting for the subjects.

Mr. Barnard has divided his attention between scenes of Cape Cod and scenes of Central America. Guatemala, from his illustrations of life and customs there, seems so much farther away than Europe. He shows us scenes of the outdoors, such as "Indian Market, Antigua." We see the natives moving about or lolling in the bright sunshine. A number of the pictures include churches and illustrate actual moments of ceremonials.

The Cape Cod water colors are very different from the Guatemalan. They are painted with greater interest in effect, with less concern over literal facts. The painter seems to feel relieved of the necessity of being accurate as to topographic matters. As a result, the Cape Cod pictures engage the eye more. The exhibition is very interesting indeed. From indications of this past season, it appears that our painters are seeking remote places of interest on our own continent. D. A.

Hurley Now Hopeful Of Republican Victory

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 8 (AP)—Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War under President Hoover, expressed optimism here yesterday on Republican chances to elect a President in 1936. The reason:

"Six months ago," he said, "you couldn't find a Republican who wanted to make the sacrifice as a candidate for President. Now, so far as I know, I am the only adult member of the party who is not a candidate for President." Mr. Hurley forecast that the nominee would be from the Middle West.

Industry and Research Join in Farm Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

zation was to express a "constructive difference of opinion with the policies of the Government on the New Deal."

In explaining "chemurgic" farming, D. Howard Doane of St. Louis, Mo., president of the Society of Farm Manufacturers, said "we must shorten the distance between the production and ultimate consumption by farmers again assuming some of the elemental services and processes," and by "elimination of useless and wasteful and non-essential services that have wedged themselves between producers and consumers."

Francis P. Garvan of New York, president of the Chemical Foundation, told the delegates that chemistry would free agriculture of what he termed the "parasites of big banking and the Government," by enabling the farmer to become more than a producer of foodstuffs.

Aid of Chemistry

Chemistry will drive men back to the farm, delegates were told, just as the mechanical revolution which began with the invention of the steam engine sent them to the mines for coal, ores and petroleum.

William J. Hale, Washington, D. C., research consultant, declared before the convention that "only by chemical means can the farmer be saved from utter ruin" because two thirds of national production now comes from mines and only one third from agriculture."

Farming for food alone, he said, will soon be recognized as an outworn "fetish."

Technical Problems Solved

Growing motor fuel on American farms was pictured by natural scientists as a five-billion-dollar-a-year income builder of the future for farmers.

Dr. L. M. Christensen, of Ames, Iowa, representing the Chemical Foundation, said there are "no unsolved technical problems" standing in the way of using alcohol for motor fuel, "although important improvements in processes can confidently be anticipated."

If agricultural alchohol replaces gasoline, farm production would need to be doubled to supply both food and motor fuel markets. This, he said, would produce the large new market needed by American farmers.

He named the Jerusalem artichoke in semiarid regions; sweet potatoes in southern states; barley in the north, cull potatoes, sugar beets, sorghum and cane sugar as possible alcohol crops.

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'Declaration of Dependence'

(Continued from Page 1)

to conquer that challenges the genius of science, the courage of private industry and the productive capacity of agriculture.'

It is nature's plan. Other than funds for continued research, it demands no appropriations from the public treasury. On the other hand, it will create new taxable wealth. It requires little new legislation. It depends upon individual initiative and sweat of the brow. It permits the farmer to enjoy the constitutional privilege of tilling his acres as he will; earning what he can; saving what he may; and being protected in his savings. It will restore the purchasing power of the farmer and increase his consumption of manufactured products. In so doing it will create new work for idle hands to do, thus reviving American industry and aiding American labor.

It is the answer to the nations' economic distress for two reasons:

First, witness the fact that with rare exceptions, for over a generation the gross income of the farmer has been almost identical with the sum total of direct factory pay rolls for labor in the city. Except for taxes, interest and insurance, practically all of the farmer's income is spent for the products of the city. The less he has to spend, the less the city sells, which in turn decreases the opportunity for employment of labor in industry. Restore the farmer's income to a normal basis and the wheels of industry will be taxed to capacity to supply his needs and the needs of the unemployed, thus returned to the ranks of productive enterprise.

Second, the history of past depressions discloses that they finally terminate and are followed by a return to prosperity because of two things; namely, expanding markets for old industries and the creation of new industries. In this depression, through causes beyond control, certain past markets no longer exist. It is providential that this plan not only will replace with new markets the past markets that are gone, but will also aid in the establishment of new industries, the most important of which is chemistry on the farm.

Definition of Terms

Early civilizations contribute an old definition for this new work of man. The two words "chemi"—or chemistry, from the black art of ancient Egypt—and "ergon"—or work, from the fount of knowledge of ancient Greece—when combined through elision, coin the new word "Chemurgic."

The genesis of progress from now on is the "Farm Chemurgic." It will enable the tiller of the soil to do much of the initial processing on his own farm, thus adding to the value of his product in the public market place. As a source of supply, it will enable man to depend more upon current income from the soil and to withdraw less of his capital from beneath the soil, thus preserving a fair share of the treasures of nature's storehouse for future generations.

There are those who will contend that this new domestic source of supply of materials for industry will reduce imports from certain foreign countries, thus decreasing their purchasing power, and in turn decreasing their consumption of export products from this country.

Restoration of Foreign Trade

In certain specific instances this will occur, but only temporarily. It is submitted that domestic well-being must be restored before foreign trade can flourish on a sound basis. Man's first duty, when he can, is to provide from gifts of nature close at hand the prime requisites of human life—food, shelter and raiment.

Having thus first recaptured the right of self-maintenance, then in the natural order of things, confidence in himself and in life itself is restored; a surplus above the bare necessities begins to accumulate; his desire for conveniences, luxuries and abundance, which add wholesome flavor to his existence, demands satisfaction, and the markets in the most remote corners of the world become a bargaining counter for his commerce. It is submitted that thus, and thus alone, can foreign trade be restored on an enduring basis.

Proceeding in Orderly Fashion

There are those who will contend that these new uses of the surplus of the farm will curtail the market for the products of certain existing domestic industries. Let them be reminded that this is no emergency measure that will perform miracles.

It is a plan that must develop in persistent and in orderly fashion over a span of years. Therein lies its strength. Emergency measures never endure for long. Let those who are thus in opposition extend their horizons beyond the evening of the day and appraise the benefits that will accrue to their respective enterprises when normal prosperity is again restored to the fifty millions of citizens who occupy the farms and the villages and towns adjacent thereto.

If they are not willing to surrender temporary passing advantage for the common welfare of all, then let them be ignored in the name of the 12,000,000 American youths, who having reached maturity since the depression began, are still puzzled as to the meaning of a life which affords them no opportunity for honest work.

Call for High Accomplishment

These are perilous days that call for high accomplishment. Men and women of this generation will determine the destiny of this nation. Their foremost task is to profit from the evils of the past and make the future more secure for those who follow after them. If they make this their very own true philosophy of life, no power on earth can destroy the fine heritage of citizenship which was theirs when they were born, and which heritage their sons and daughters have the right to share.

We, therefore, as representatives of Agriculture, Industry and Science in convention assembled, humbly realizing that we are but tenants and transients on this earth, and appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the fundamental philosophy of human experience, solemnly publish and declare "Man's Dependence Upon the Soil and Man's Unalienable Right of Self-Maintenance." And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection and approval of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other and to our country our talents and our devotion to the high accomplishment of the purposes herein set forth.

'Epic' Candidates For Most Part Lose

LOS ANGELES, May 8 (AP)—Apparent defeat of most of his "Epic" candidates in Los Angeles municipal election failed to discourage Upton Sinclair today in his plan to spread his "end poverty in civilization" movement throughout America.

Incomplete returns from yesterday's election indicated that "Epic" candidates had succeeded in capturing only three of the 11 councilmanic posts at stake. One race was undecided.

A lone "Epic" candidate for a council post in Oakland, Calif., was decisively defeated by an incumbent, Dr. John F. Slavich.

Mr. Sinclair, the author-politician who originated the "end-poperty-in-California" idea, since enlarged to "end poverty in civilization," and was defeated last fall in the gubernatorial race, viewed the results with no outward show of discouragement, and admitted he was preparing to carry his "end-poverty" campaign to the country at large.

Fabric Strip of Road Laid at Cotton Show

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 8 (AP)—A 100-foot cotton-fabric reinforced paved road was laid at the National Cotton Show yesterday.

The cotton fabric was laid in strips over sticky tar and nailed at intervals.

Another application of asphalt was given, after gravel had been placed over the cotton fabric. Then another layer of gravel was placed and rolled.

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Salem 'Witch Jail' Restored and Put In Order as Show Place

SALEM, Mass., May 8—Salem's long list of historical show places will offer an added attraction for visitors this summer in the proposed opening of the so-called old "Witch Jail" at No. 4 Federal Street. The property has been leased by Mrs. Victoria Ely Quinn, who will shortly announce the date of its opening to the public.

The famous dungeon furnishes one of the weird spots to be viewed in the old jail. There are also the hand-hewn timbers and shingles, too, nailed with hand-wrought nails to the old roof, which has long been hidden in a blind attic covered by the present modern roof.

Once again the old closet will be opened where the "bill for the keep of the witches" was kept, and the bill will be placed on exhibition. Pending the opening, appropriate lighting fixtures are being installed to display the various attractions of this spot, which promises to rival in interest the House of Seven Gables.

The original witch jail at 2 Federal Street, corner of St. Peter Street, not far from the site of the present county jail, was built in 1684. There the persons accused of witchcraft in 1692 were confined, and the condemned were taken to Gallows Hill, the place of execution. In 1763 the original jail was succeeded by a new one on the site of what is now 4 Federal Street. With the construction of the stone jail on St. Peter Street in 1813, the old jail was remodeled into a dwelling. It is said that many of the timbers of the original jail of 1684 were used in the construction of its successor in 1763.

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Richberg Pleads Cause of NRA

Mrs. Roosevelt Welcomes 4157

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The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 7—Bonus crisis, sober second-day analyses of the Supreme Court decision, formal opening of the work relief program, introduction of far-reaching neutrality legislation, were the peaks of the Washington day.

The shroud of the Supreme Court decision hung over the entire New Deal. In the Justice Department the most serious kind of analysis is taking place, but in the aphabetical offices something resembling despair is reflected. Whether a way out is found apparently depends upon the lawyers, and the vast corps of legalists spread from the Justice Department through each of the new agencies are expending their fullest ingenuity on the problem.

President Roosevelt reflects in complete measure the apprehension of his subordinates, and has spurred the lawyers on their task. One bright spot loomed on his horizon this morning. His offices announced that the President would go to Annapolis on May 25, there to watch his huskiest son—Franklin D. Jr.—row in the Harvard varsity crew against the Naval Academy.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ten Months or Two Years: Despite general hostility in the Senate and a distinct possibility that the Supreme Court may deal a fatal blow to NRA when it decides the Schechter case, Donald R. Richberg, interim NRA chief, today carried on his determined fight to obtain a full two-year renewal of the Recovery Act from a Congress which is disposed in favor of an emasculated 10-month extension as the maximum concession.

Mr. Richberg has declared publicly that he accepted the NRA position for the sole purpose of devoting all his time and energy into the task of persuading Congress to give the experiment a new two-year lease on life under a redrafted and strengthened act. He has announced that he will leave the government employ not later than July 1 as evidence that he is thinking only of NRA and not of a future job for himself in his fight.

While in some administration quarters NRA's plight between a hostile Senate and a critical judiciary has induced a feeling that the thing is no longer worth much of an effort, Mr. Richberg goes on battling. Taking Charles West, new liaison man between White House and Congress, with him, he conferred at length with Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee this morning, attempting to persuade them to go ahead promptly with new NRA legislation regardless of Senate delay and to insist on a full two-year extension.

Members of the committee were obviously impressed by Mr. Richberg's presentation of the case, and were understood to be prepared to go ahead if the Senate fails to act in the near future. According to Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina and chairman of the committee, there is a disposition also to insist on a two-year measure, although in other respects the committee was said to be willing to accept the terms of the Senate resolution forbidding price-fixing and invasion of the intra-state commerce field by NRA.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wings: Mrs. Roosevelt only laughed today when someone asked her if she intended to heed the advice of one Congressman, who said yesterday that prominent people should stay out of airplanes.

The President's mother, who has reached the four-score mark, flew down yesterday from New York to be on hand for a meeting of the Monday Sewing Circle at the White House which was called off out of respect to the Cuttings.

Meanwhile the Commerce Department released figures showing the increase in air travel in March, when 51,694 persons journeyed over commercial airlines, compared with 22,606 in the same month a year ago. In the year 1934, civil planes carried 1,859,031 passengers, compared with 1,739,275 in 1933.

♪ ♪ ♪

Handshaking: From Monday through Saturday of last week, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who said once that she would rather be called the "Nation's Hostess" than the "First Lady," shook hands with 4157 people within the White House or on its grounds.

The President's wife was amazed herself when the chief usher produced the record at the request of newspaper reporters today.

Included in the 4157 were 2300 guests at the first garden party of the season on the south lawn of the Executive Mansion. The remainder was made up of various groups received by Mrs. Roosevelt, including several hundred attending the twentieth anniversary convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Dinner guests were also included. Ordinary sightseers who did not see the President's wife were not counted in the compilation.

Mrs. Roosevelt's record of last week will be continued today. Invitations have been issued to 1500 or 1600 members of the Federation of Music Teachers for a reception from 3 to 4 and a group of members of the League of Women Voters here for their council meeting.

On Thursday the President's wife will leave for New York on one of her combination vacation-inspection trips with final destination unannounced. She will be gone a week.

♪ ♪ ♪

It May Be So: Action of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in approving a bill authorizing $20,000 annually for American participation in the Interparliamentary Union brings to mind one of the most colorful individuals Congress has known in recent years.

To Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts today's motion was dangerous because the union might prove a "stepping stone to get the United States into international politics."

But to the late Edgar Howard (D) of Nebraska, that union provided the highlight of a career which began as an Indian scout and ended in the halls of Congress where his broad-brimmed prairie hat, hair cut long in the Indian style and frock coat of the William Jennings Bryan period, marked him as a lingering memento of a long-past epoch in American history.

Mr. Howard once attended a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union. He was deeply impressed by the skill of the interpreters—borrowed from the League of Nations—who could apparently handle any language which came up during the conference. He heard them translate Japanese, Siamese, Persian and other far less usual languages into French and English. He listened for some hours.

Then Mr. Howard rose, was recognized and started to speak. The interpreters heard the first few words in perplexity and then in consternation. They failed to understand a single word as the one-time Indian fighter proceeded to address the convention for a good solid hour. And little wonder. He addressed the assembled dignitaries in the speech of the Choctaw Tribe.

At least this is the story much as Mr. Howard used to tell it to his cronies on a dull day in the House.

♪ ♪ ♪

Deserving Public: Miss Marguerite Wells, president of the National League of Women Voters opened the league's general council meeting here today by assailing the "people's tolerance of a civil service recruited through party patronage."

There are no "deserving Democrats" nor any "deserving Republicans" for appointments to office, but a "deserving public" that deserves that its affairs should be "run by men and women chosen for ability and devotion," Miss Wells declared.

The league president described the 1935 variety of feminism as that demanding that "women make good in positions of responsibility, other women back them up and all women prepare themselves for similar service. Feminism by crusade and proclamation had its day, but it is passed," she declared.

Local leagues out over the country where reported by Mrs. Edith Valet Cook of New Haven, Conn., chairman of the legal status department, to have centered their attention in the past year on removal of discriminations against employment of women, improved marriage laws, joint control and ownership of family income, removal of inequalities in existing descent and distribution laws, and approval of jury service for women.

Mrs. Cook reported intense activity on the part of the league against the "equal rights" amendment sponsored by the National Woman's Party. Many state groups, she said, have compiled special publications to show how the passage of the amendment would nullify state laws now safeguarding women's rights in the industrial field.

Here's Champion Egg Breaker

Wide World

Machine Breaks 3600 Eggs an Hour

Miss Rachael Volkov, Who Operates the Egg Breaker, Watches for Chicks and Such Things

In factories where they can eggs or dry them into albumen and yolk powder, the gain over the 640 eggs broken and separated by hand in an hour is of great advantage. It reduces cost and reduces accidental breakage. An egg on the floor is just as good as no egg at all.

Home Television Tests Financed

(Continued from Page 1)

gram service with the necessary studio technique to determine the most acceptable form of television programs."

Taken From Laboratory

In announcing that the Radio Corporation of America would thus take television "from the laboratory for the first comprehensive field demonstration in the United States under a definitely formulated plan," Mr. Sarnoff stressed that there was "a clear distinction between the status of television as a laboratory achievement and as a possible system comparable to sound broadcasting."

The latter, he declared, "remains a fundamental system of radio communication to the home, with television promised as a next step-by-step development that will supplement—not supplant—existing radio service."

"Our laboratory efforts have been guided by the principle that the commercial application of such a service could be achieved only through a system of high-definition television which would make the images of objects transmitted clearly recognizable to observers," he continued. . . . "We believe we are further advanced scientifically in this field than any other country in the world. . . .

Important Step Needed

"In the sense that the laboratory has supplied us with the basic means of lifting the curtain of space from scenes and activities at a distance, it may be said that television is here. But as a system of sight transmission and reception, comparable in coverage and service to the present nation-wide system of sound broadcasting, television is not here, nor around the corner. The all-important step that must now be taken is to bring the research results of the scientists and engineers out of the laboratory and into the field.

"Television service requires the creation of a system—not merely the commercial development of apparatus. The Radio Corporation of America, with its co-ordinated units engaged in related phases of radio communication services, is outstandingly equipped to supply the experience, research and technique for the pioneering work which is necessary for the ultimate creation of a complete television system. Because of the technical and commercial problems which the art faces, this system must be built in progressive and evolutionary stages."

Experimental Transmitter

Mr. Sarnoff said it would take from a year to 15 months to build and erect the experimental television transmitter, to manufacture the television receivers and commence the transmission of test programs. He reviewed the research and technical progress which has been made in the corporation's laboratories, saying that the success of these experiments "may be judged by the fact that, upon a laboratory basis, we have produced a 343-line picture, as against the crude 30-line picture of several years ago."

"The picture frequency of the early system was about 12 per second," he said. "This has been raised to the equivalent of 60 per second. These advances enable the reception over limited distances of relatively clear images whose size has been increased without loss of definition.

"In the present state of the art, the service range of television from any single station is limited to a radius of from 15 to 25 miles. Naturally, coverage of the more than 3,000,000 square miles of the United States would require a multitude of stations, with huge expenditures, and presents a great technical problem of interconnection in order to create a network system by which the same program might serve a large territory."

Lerner Stores Sales

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Sales of Lerner Stores Corporation in April amounted to $3,903,237, compared with $3,235,703 in the like month last year.

LaGuardia Saves $2,354,686 to City On Utility Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 7—The five months dispute between the Fiorello H. LaGuardia mayoralty and the city utility group over excessive electric costs which put the city well on the road to building its own "yardstick" power plant ended today in victory for the city in a 1935 contract which the Mayor himself described as "very close to any cost production rates the city could show with a municipal lighting plant."

The 1935 terms now offered by the Consolidated Gas Company, parent utility here, not only makes a $2,354,686 reduction in city electric costs, amounting to 25 per cent under the amount submitted in the original bids last December, but embodies all the demands specified by Mayor LaGuardia in his conversations with Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the company.

Mayor LaGuardia even won the insertion of a clause to the effect that the terms now offered "are reasonable, not given at a loss and not less than cost plus a reasonable profit."

Thus, in its essentials, the contract finally extracted from the negotiations of itself constitutes a type of "yardstick" whereby the city may continue its fight for lower rates for the general public, particularly in the proviso that the city may inspect the books of the Consolidated at any time to determine the relations of rates to the city and those charged to private consumers.

There is also included the guaranty clause that 1936 rates shall not be higher than those for 1935 and may even be lower, and the stipulation that the acceptance of the contract by the city will not, "temporarily or permanently, by implication or otherwise, interfere with the city's proposed undertaking to build or operate a municipal power plan or municipal power plants."

Maurice P. Davidson, commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, said the rate at which electric current now was available for city services was "probably the lowest offered to any municipality by any public utility in the country."

The average reduction amounts to 19½ per cent, as compared with the 1934 bill, and is as high as 35 per cent in the item of building lighting. The rate for street lighting, moreover, is 2.11 cents a kilowatt hour as compared with 3.21 cents in the December offer, which the Mayor rejected as 40 per cent too high and got Washington endorsement in his fight making New York City a municipal focal point in the national drive for cheaper power.

Composer Pianist's Knapsack Famous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

THE pianist, Percy Grainger, who is a native of this city, is back again after musical tours in other parts of Australia—and still carrying his knapsack! This fawn-and-green receptacle was given to him by his mother many years ago, and he takes it wherever he goes.

There is a double meaning in his statement that he is most attached to the knapsack, which has been with him on tours in other parts of the world. Percy Grainger has become a familiar figure in the streets of this city—bareheaded, attired more like a hiker than an artist—and with that inevitable knapsack.

San Francisco Plans Big Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco is going to hold a great World's Fair in 1938, and it is going to hold it in a magnificent position, on 400 acres of made land right in the middle of San Francisco Bay, in full view of the two great bridges which the fair will celebrate.

This was the decision of San Francisco voters and the State Legislature, following months of indecision, and political bickering which made it seem probable that the fair might never be held.

San Francisco's Board of Supervisors had held out for an exposition site in the city itself, on privately owned land. But public opinion showed its strength too vigorously for obstructionists tactics to prevail, and from the Mayor down the position of the supervisors was bombarded and ridiculed, until that body capitulated to the proposed site in the shoals north of Yerba Buena Island.

Then, in a special election held May 2, the citizens voted overwhelmingly in favor of the shoals site, in a proposition of policy, and voted down at the same time both the idea of a mainland site, and the proposal that bonds be floated for its acquisition.

The shoals site is so located that residents of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and other Eastbay communities can reach the exposition as easily as can San Franciscans. The land will be made from the material excavated in tunneling through Yerba Buena for the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

The ballots of San Francisco had scarcely been counted, when the State Legislature at Sacramento passed a bill authorizing use of the shoals site by San Francisco for the Exposition. Following the fair an airport will be constructed on the shoals.

At the same time the voters indorsed the fair in the Bay, they voted to save the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra from possible dissolution. By a large majority, they indorsed a proposition providing that tax money should be used to defray symphony deficits. Thus the first American city to build its own municipal opera house again demonstrated its love of music by making its symphony orchestra a municipal institution.

The voters showed their allegiance to municipal utilities by voting against operation of one-man street cars in San Francisco. Recently the Market Street Railway had begun to convert its rolling stock to one-man operation, in competition with the municipal cars, manned by the usual crew of two.

They failed to support municipal ownership in the electric distribution field, however, voting down a revenue bond issue which was intended to enable the city to distribute its power derived from the Hetch Hetchy project.

SNOW INN.
Cape Cod Harwichport Mass.
ON THE SHORE
Steam heat, private baths, elevator service. Sunny open porch with deck chairs and grand ocean view. Where the temperature varies from 64 to 80 degrees. Golf courses now open.
Tel. Harwich 142

IN New York IT'S THE
BARCLAY
111 EAST 48TH STREET
JUST OFF PARK AVENUE
THE quiet, dignified atmosphere of The Barclay appeals strongly to Monitor readers of whom we have many, both permanent and transient. We are grateful for their patronage and extend a welcome to all others.
Less than 5 minutes walk to Grand Central Station and Fifth Church
GEO. W. LINDHOLM, Manager

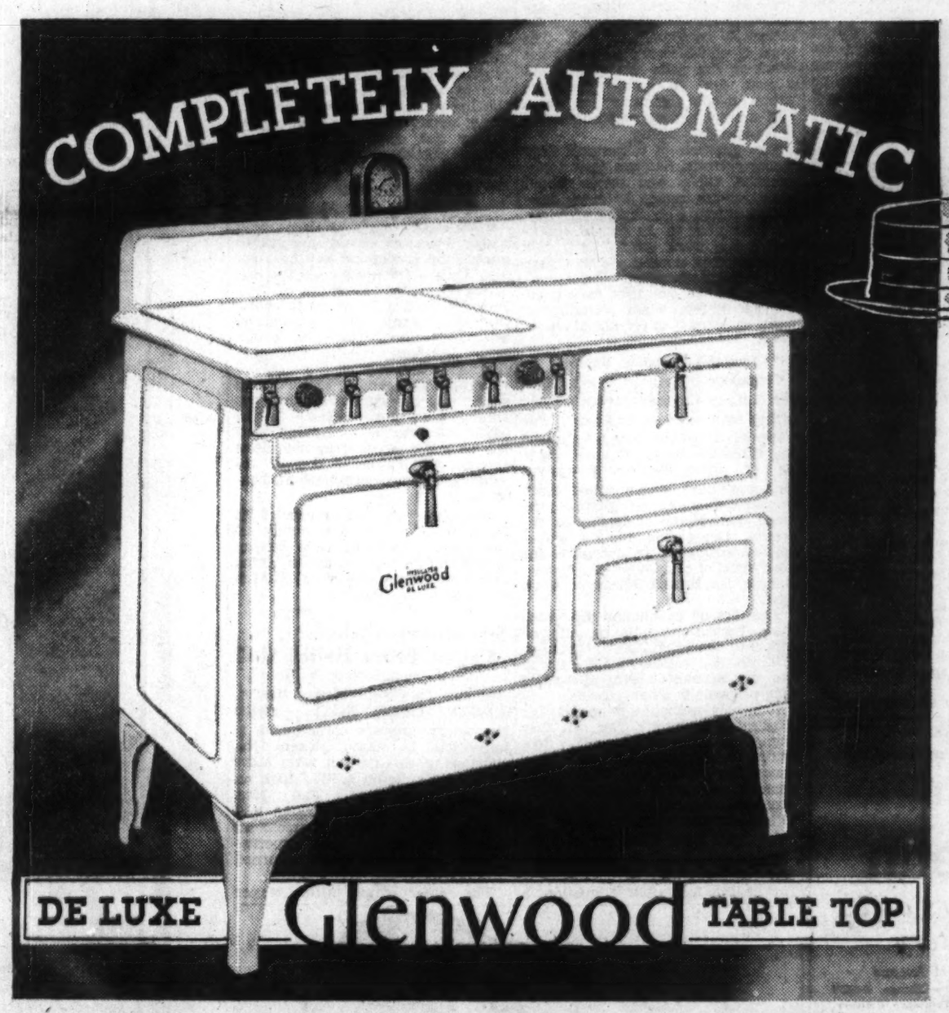
HASH you can TRUST

● Naturally, you want to know what goes into the hash you eat. Prudence Corned Beef Hash is made of tender young beef and selected potatoes — no scraps, no skin, no gristle. Prudence is the only genuine New England home-quality hash, and it's downright delicious. It comes in 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Co., Boston, Mass.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW...BEEF LOAF

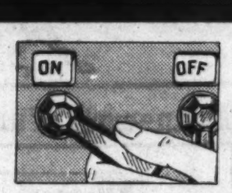
"I never knew anything could be
SUCH A HELP
as this new Glenwood Gas Range"



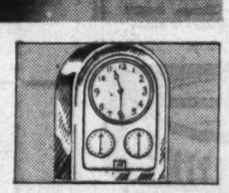
While your meat is roasting in the large oven you can be baking your pies and pastries in the smaller auxiliary oven of this new Glenwood. This will let you finish your cooking in less time and will greatly simplify the preparation of your meals.

AUTOMATIC OVEN HEAT CONTROL
All your baking and roasting are regulated automatically.

AUTOMATIC OVEN LIGHTING
No matches necessary. Just turn this handle to light oven.



AUTOMATIC BURNER LIGHTING
This range's top burners, too, are lighted automatically.



AUTOMATIC CLOCK CONTROL
Turns oven on and off while you are out. (*Optional Equipment.*)

Glenwood "Masterpiece"
This modern Glenwood also has the fully inclosed smooth table top with four Speedlux burners. All Glenwood automatic features, including Clock Control, may be had in this model. Draw-out broiler. (Astogril optional.)

COOK with It's Dependable GAS

You simply can't imagine what a help a modern automatic Glenwood could be to you, the difference it would make in the ease, quickness and success of every meal. You can't imagine it . . . but we can show you quickly enough. Stop in at your local gas office and ask someone to let you see how the automatic features of the new Glenwood gas ranges "make cooking easy."

"Nobody needs a cook, if she's got a Glenwood."

AND ASK ABOUT THE SPECIAL SPRING OFFER
For only a short time the Gas Companies of Greater Boston are making you a special offer. Your old range will be accepted as first payment and you will be allowed 10% of the price of your new range for it. Terms as low as a dollar a week. (Better telephone your local gas office and find out today.)

AT ALL Gas COMPANY SHOWROOMS

Gambling Rules Dog Racing 'Sport'

(Continued from Page 1)

prior to the depression was less than a year.

The change in public sentiment has been startling. Five years ago, dog racing was being chased over the back fence in most places where it tried to gain a hold. Today it is coming back in less discerning communities in the guise of respectability which favorable legislation has given it in several states.

Greyhound backers are taking advantage of reversal in public opinion which, through referenda and legislative action, has swept pari-mutuel race-track betting into existence. All the dogmen had to do was tail on behind the horsemen's pari-mutuel bills and ride unmolested into what, for a time at least, looks like the promoter's promised land.

Rival of Horse Races

It is amusing to observe how easily the dog crowd crashed the gate. The horsemen didn't want them for two very good reasons. First of all, competition. And in the second place, dog racing is as crooked as a hound's hind leg.

The race-horse gambling lobby didn't dare to speak out too strongly against either phase. It wouldn't do to admit that a scrawny dog was likely to outrun the noble thoroughbred. Neither was it politic to raise a hue and cry over the palpable fraud of a competitive racket that operates on the very identical mass-scale betting system which they themselves were itching to exploit.

One significant protest, however, was voiced early this year during the annual meeting of state racing commissioners at Miami. Members reported that the dogs were hounding the race horses for popular favor in many localities. Florida, incidentally, backed 10 dog tracks this last season, its following of winter transients contributing $1,210,000 to the pari-mutuel turnover.

Attendants in Livery

The mechanics of the game have been completely altered since dogs first started racing in California. Greyhounds race around an oval anywhere from a tenth to a quarter of a mile long. A mechanically-propelled stuffed rabbit circling the course ahead of the hounds is the incentive which speeds them on. An automatic starting system similar to the mechanical gate on horse tracks is used to insure a uniform getaway.

Track attendants turned out in huntsmen's livery give a dash of color and éclat to the proceedings. Dogs are saddled in vari-colored silks with racing numbers attached. Some showmen go so far in aping the thoroughbreds as to put monkeys in jockey rigs astride the hounds.

Generally there is a parade to the post just as in its more virile, grown-up counterpart on the turf. For the benefit of hesitant spectators—or rather for the proprietors—loudspeaker amplifiers urge, "Ladies and gentlemen, place your bets." Which is a dead give-away of the only reason for this canine comic opera.

At some dog tracks the winning dog is decorated, just as in an important horse race the winner is led up to the stewards' stand for the conferring of a floral horseshoe. A dog race usually consumes less than a minute. The glorified side-show helps to prolong the program and sustain interest while spectators are waiting for others to place their bets.

Pseudo Dignity Given

The dog track rigmarole lends a pseudo dignity to the performance. No doubt it gives many spectators an exaggerated sense of the importance of dog racing and its relation to gambling. With betting absolutely barred, it would be hard to imagine that public interest would weather the monotony of dog racing for a day. It's a mangey substitute for horse-race betting, when it comes to distinguishing between two kinds of evil. As a sport, it is as artificial as the rabbit the dogs pursue. Despite all this, it is giving the horsemen a run for the public's money.

It has certain advantages over horse racing from the standpoint of the promoter, hence, disadvantages to the public welfare. For one thing, greyhound racing usually is staged at night. This enables dog tracks to draw upon bigger crowds than other betting pastimes which must wheedle away their public from its day's employment.

Another thing in the promoter's favor is that he can establish dog racing in congested residential areas, bringing his betting medium directly to the people, rather than having to entice them any great distance from their neighborhood. It can be staged under cover, too, by compressing a quarter mile track down to somewhere near the unimaginative dimensions of a cock-fighting pit.

Social Centers Handicapped

A recent instance of the misapprehension aroused over evening greyhound racing appeared in the enactment of a pari-mutuel betting law in Arkansas. Governor Futrell approved the horse-racing bill without comment, but the official pen faltered a bit at the dog-racing measure. Although he did sign the dog-racing law, the Governor admitted he didn't like the plan, "since the races are to be run at night."

A fair example of the practical effect of time and location in greyhound betting is contained in evidence gathered by the Royal Commission on Lotteries and Betting in England. Spokesmen for social center superintendents in districts such as North London, declared that on nights when dog racing takes place, their community clubrooms are almost deserted. Immediately after these events, social workers testified, many of their young people had no money.

Football teams and other athletic club activities in many cases are found to have petered out because members couldn't scrape up enough money to pay their dues after a night of "playing the dogs."

The United States has seen relatively little of this side of the dog-racing picture, mainly because dog racing under legalized pari-mutuel betting is just getting warmed up. Public sentiment in the United States is more concerned with what it has heard about dog racing than with what it has seen.

Cases of Cruelty Shown

Cases of shocking cruelty in training greyhounds have been exposed in the last year or two. In California, representatives of the State Commission for the Protection of Children and Animals found live rabbits being propelled around the track on an electric device.

Testimony brought out during court prosecutions alleged that the live rabbits were impaled on the machine and that when the racehounds were released, they soon overtook the machine and snatched the live bait.

Officers of the humane society in San Francisco received complaints from San Mateo County that trainers at two greyhound tracks had substituted cats and rabbits for the mechanical hare. Authorities found that dog trainers generally agreed their hounds must have a taste of blood to induce speedy pursuit of the stuffed hare.

Evidence proves that a restricted diet for racing dogs is not based entirely on the necessity for slenderizing canine waistlines. The melancholy wail of a half-starved hound assures its owner the dog is primed to give the other dogs a fleet-footed scrap for the synthetic meal that dangles ahead of their whizzing jowls.

Reports from humane organizations in other places, it must be recorded in all fairness, show that authorities have failed to find evidence of cruelty in the conduct of dog racing. There is no doubt that much of the crooked and inhumane practices are being eliminated by strict surveillance.

Tricks Force Precautions

Once it was a comparatively easy matter for an attendant to twist a dog's leg to send the animal ki-yi-ing around the track on three legs. Or slip a tight elastic band on one leg to cut off circulation and cause temporary paralysis of the limb. But automatic starting stalls are keeping the human element from pulling off obvious fakes in the starting of races. Some states have taken extra precautions from this standpoint of human tampering by barring all but track attendants from the kennels on the day of a race.

This edict applies to owners and trainers, too. The fact that state authorities are compelled to take such precautions is a sad commentary on the quality of the so-called sport they have legislated into the laps of the people.

Promoters are going to ridiculous ends in introducing new wrinkles to sustain popular interest. One of the most absurd and dangerous is the custom of imitating steeplechase racing by strewing hurdles along the course. Occasionally, dogs are killed by dashing themselves into these obstacles. It speaks volumes against the brutal training methods which excite such abnormal speed that the fleetest dogs afoot cannot keep from destroying themselves in their mad pursuit of food.

Rests Solely on Gambling

Ordinarily one might be inclined to regard dog racing as an inane pastime, likely to burn itself out as suddenly as it flared up throughout the world. But there is one catch to the business that makes it stick. That is the urge to gamble.

Dog racing flourishes on that persistent human propensity. Promoters grow financially fat by exploiting it. Even after the so-called sport becomes a flat-tired fad, the pari-mutuel machine still flaunts its illusions of easy money before thrill-craving people.

The reputation of dog racing was sufficiently well known in a number of states to lead legislators to divorce any dog-racing clause from permissive pari-mutuel gambling acts. Massachusetts offers an arresting example of the dog's life the racket is beginning to lead. The wave of public sentiment that went down to the polls and picked out a new deal in social "freedom" wrote an overwhelming "yes" on a pari-mutuel betting referendum on horse and dog racing.

The question of dispensing dog-racing permits, has run into heavy weather. Cities and towns which voted for dog racing by heavy majorities raised a cry of opposition to the possibility of having to entertain a dog track within their fair environs. The community that gave dog racing its heaviest vote of confidence is the one that raised the loudest protest when selection of track sites came to en official showdown.

England Restricts Racing

Organized opposition to organized gambling in England went after dog racing with hammer and tongs. The National Anti-Gambling League and the Christian Social Council, made up of delegates of Protestant churches, have accomplished much in overcoming general apathy to the scope and volume of betting by the masses. Dog racing was the scapegoat of their attack which led to the enactment of certain betting restrictions by the British Government last year.

The Act of Parliament by which these limitations will be effected goes into operation July 1, this year. It limits dog racing to 104 days in the year instead of being allowed to take place daily as at present.

It forbids promoters to operate the totalizator for profit. Nor can they engage in bookmaking or levy fees against bookmakers for the betting concession at the dog tracks. The amount promoters can retain for expenses from the gross play on the tote is strictly circumscribed.

Will Fees Alone Pay?

The only source of profit open to the greyhound racing promoter is the charge for public admission, a source of revenue hitherto regarded as incidental to the enormous profits from operating the betting machines.

Can dog racing promoters survive on this allowance? If the new law is strictly enforced, it may well mean the end of dog racing in England. At least it is likely to arrest the spread of greyhound courses. Promoters are not apt to construct new racing establishments that can be financed by admission fees only.

The people will profit to the extent that the promoter is hobbled in his efforts to exploit them through mechanical betting. The new Act makes gambling incidental to dog racing so far as the promoter is concerned.

It strikes out in other important directions by prohibiting minors under the age of 18 to bet or be employed by betting agents of any kind, and by authorizing local option in the licensing of greyhound courses. These steps represent a well-earned victory for anti-gambling forces whose persistent opposition has been waged with all the fervor of the proverbial crusade.

Trinidad Rejects Measure

From widely scattered places come timely examples of other ways to muzzle the greyhound betting business. Only a few weeks ago the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey upheld a lower court ruling that dog racing with pari-mutuel betting is unconstitutional, emergency legislation for revenue purposes notwithstanding.

Another flat rebuke which shows which way the wind is blowing was administered quite recently in the island of Trinidad. Deciding that the so-called sport was not clean enough, the legislative council rejected a measure seeking to authorize it.

Organized gambling overplayed its hand when it set dog racing on the public. The dog race betting racket has only one thing to blame for all its shabby treatment. That is its own shabby business.

Makes Heads Not Easy to Break

Underwood

New Plastic Material Is Tough

Lee Oates of Los Angeles Demonstrates How a Rap on an Anvil Affects Common Plaster and His Material.

The new product developed by Mr. Oates after years of experimentation is called "flexique" and, molded into statuetes and other figures, is said to be unbreakable under normal conditions, having the flexibility of rubber and the lightness of papier-mache.

Strawberry Pickers Called From Relief Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, N. C. — With strawberry growers claiming it is impossible to obtain pickers, the shortage of this type of farm labor in the Wilmington section took on serious proportions, and Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, state FERA administrator, wired that "persons on relief must accept work opportunities" and they will be returned to relief when the work is over.

The order came after Mayor Walter B. Blair had asked Governor Ehringhaus to do something to help the growers. R. C. Dellinger, manager of the Federal Re-employment office, gave out word that he could place 1000 pickers if they were available. Mrs. O'Berry said that efforts would be made to straighten out the problem at once. She also said that instructions would be issued to relief officials in the strawberry belt.

Pari-Mutuel Betting Bill Loses Out in Georgia House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Pari-mutuel betting on horse racing will not be introduced into Georgia, a bill to permit it having been defeated in the House of Representatives at the recent biennial session of the General Assembly.

Rejection of the pari-mutuel bill came after a motion for its reconsideration made by Representative T. W. Wrench of Charlton County, which brought the measure before the House. Mr. Wrench is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and editor of the Charlton County Herald.

In opposing the measure Representative Wrench said: "The present Legislature has voted to submit an amendment setting aside the revenues from alcoholic drinks as a means to run the public schools, a beer bill to buy books, and now you wish to legalize more revenue for the same purpose.

"It is bad enough to tolerate gambling," he said, "but it is destructive to the moral forces of the State to legalize it. An investigation of both Rhode Island and Texas, both of which have the pari-mutuel bill in full force, shows that they wish to get rid of it."

"Only a short while ago," Mr. Wrench continued, "a young man played a slot machine in my home town causing some $15 worth of nickels to be thrown out to the winner. This almost disrupted the school attendance because of the interest excited among the students in what was called the boy's 'luck'.

"If we educate our youth in such revenue-raising means what ideas are we instilling in them and into what practices will the ideas develop as they grow older? We cannot gain any good by debauching youth and men in order to raise money with which to educate them.

"Nor can you build up a great state such as Georgia is by artificial means of stimulation when the great natural assets of our State offer such tremendous opportunities for development along saner lines. Coal and gold in our mountains, water power from Tallulah River to light the State and drive our manufacturing plants, and soil and climatic conditions surpass such foolish methods of attracting worthwhile people to our State."

"I am pleading with the common sense of this body to stand firm to their convictions so that we may not go home with charges made that we have listened to influences destructive to the moral forces of the State," Mr. Wrench concluded. He was supported on the floor by a number of other speakers and this opposition which he led shut out pari-mutuel betting on horse racing from Georgia, even though it seemed that legislation was about to be enacted to admit it.

A House bill to establish a racing commission in this State was also defeated. A bill entitled "An Act to Declare Slot Machines and Other Gaming Devices as Contraband," was passed, but was vetoed by Gov. Eugene Talmadge.

Clemson Buildings Planned Under PWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Two buildings, one dedicated to agriculture, the other to increase dormitory facilities, will be added to Clemson College campus, if measures now pending before the Legislature receive favorable attention this session.

The estimated cost of the agricultural building has been placed at $300,000, while the dormitory would entail an expenditure of around $250,000. Both would be constructed with PWA funds.

The fertilizer tax would be assessed 10 per cent over a long period of years to reimburse the Government for the agricultural building. Additional student fees would be employed to retire the debt for the dormitory. Both bills have been accorded a second reading in the House.

Neville Bennett, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in discussing the proposals when they were up for consideration, explained that the government grant, under the loan plan, would absorb interest charges.

Legislators agreed that the buildings were needed, but they said they were faced with the problem of evolving a substitute for the fertilizer tax they wanted to appropriate.

Bryan Elected Mayor

LINCOLN, Neb., May 8 (AP)—Charles W. Bryan, the "Brother Charley" of the Bryan family, was elected Mayor of Lincoln yesterday. The voters gave him a lead of more than 2600, in unofficial returns, from 50 of the 81 precincts.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
PERRY'S
Tires and Tire Service
Auto Accessories
388 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 3-4441

Frank G. Currid Co.
Manufacturers of
Awnings—Canopies
Window Shades
Venetian Blinds
Orange 3-9359
42 Central Avenue
East Orange, N. J.

Spring Time is Rug Cleaning Time
for estimates call
HUDSON RUG CLEANING CO.
195 McKinley Ave. Orange 5-6080
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

ORange 3-4000
HUmbolt 3-4000
Jagels
A Fuel Corporation
Coal - Oil Coke
113-121 Franklin Street
Silver Lake, New Jersey
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(55 Years Continuous Service)
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"Exclusively"
GRADE A
Dairy Products
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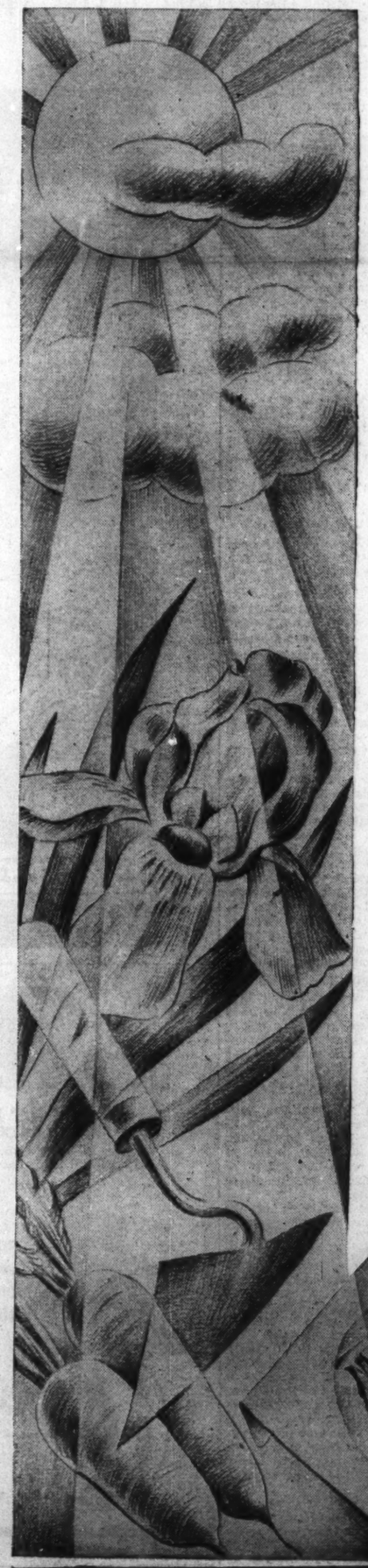

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Paris Pâtisserie

IT REALLY should have been called the Little Shop Where Time Stands Still. We first discovered it when our days had got so overcrowded with things to be done that we were losing the power of savoring any one thing as it deserved. Spring in Paris should be taken slowly, each morsel laid long against the palate so that it shall never be forgotten. Instead of that, we were swallowing entire mornings whole. Then we met the *pâtisserie*.

We owe our acquaintance with it to a hard, cold rain that was waiting for us when we left the Louvre, that accompanied us across the Seine and up the rise to the Odéon with such assiduity that we felt that, to go an inch farther without a hot chocolate, was not being fair either to ourselves or the French. And right there was the *pâtisserie*, with the afternoon's crop of *petits fours* being put on display at that minute.

* * *

THE BELLS ON doors of shops like this little *pâtisserie* have notes, not of warning to the shopkeeper, but of greeting to the customer. We went in. Our ears having been properly welcomed, a fine hot smell of baking welcomed our noses. And for our eyes, there was Madame herself, rotund and smiling behind the counter.

"Bonjour, M'sieur, 'Dame." Her voice had some of the same sweet timbre of the bell. Later on, after having frequented her shop, we found it was not to be wondered at, seeing that the bell was never silent, and that Madame took her cue from it. It was as if she took up its greeting like an echo, sweet, ingratiating, impersonal, always the same.

But that first morning, though it was late and we were hours behind our schedule, we settled down in our chairs over our steaming big cups and gave ourselves up to the place, its warmth and charm. It was a small room paneled in dark wood with a domed ceiling of pale blue, in the center of which a lone dove was painted. The dove of peace, we thought contentedly, succumbing to its influence and stretching out our wet feet under the small table.

* * *

TO OUR RIGHT was the door to the street, flanked on either side by a small display window. Directly facing it was the counter where Madame presided. Between the two, on the wall opposite us, were shelves stacked with the day's bread. Long loaves, shorter loaves, medium loaves and small; families of loaves. And below the shelves tall wicker baskets holding loaves a tall man might use for a cane. And all of them, big and little, looking so crispy, so crusty, so thoroughly delicious that we wondered why we had spent so much time before the treasures of the Louvre when we could get so much simple pleasure out of this contemplation. Surely something is due the appetite, we thought, and ordered more chocolate.

"Encore du chocolat," Madame sang sweetly to the slit in the paneling through which our first cups had come; and "Bonjour, M'sieur," just as sweetly, to a new customer, who strode to the altar of bread, selected one of the long ones and brought it to the counter where Madame, to his order, put it under a guillotine and off with its head! The man picked up the rest of it, put down the exact change and went out, leaving us to wonder why, if he had not wanted such a large loaf, he hadn't selected another size.

But we were to learn that the ways of a Frenchman with his bread are inscrutable. He is irrevocably drawn to one particular loaf among dozens of loaves, and he makes it his by having it tailored to his measure. We came to understand how fresh bread might easily become a fetish, especially such bread as this!

* * *

NOW THERE WAS a sound of feet climbing up from the cellar. There was a door pushed open into a hall, two steps above the level of the shop, and Monsieur himself entered, flushed and triumphant, with a baker's tray of fresh *croissants*.

Madame turned from greeting two young girls to dart a critical glance at the *croissants*. But *mesdemoiselles* had an eye for Monsieur. And no wonder. A handsome man was Monsieur in his fresh blue smock, that set off his dark hair so well. His bright eyes were here, there, and everywhere, looking for a place to put his tray down. Then, as the girls came forward, he stood smiling while they, with much fussing, selected two special *croissants* from dozens exactly alike. And of course we had to have some, but picked at random

Madame was bustling about, looking much like the stout little aunt of Monsieur, but in a few minutes *les petites* came running in from school and volubly defined the relationship.

Monsieur kept coming back with more *croissants*, which now he dumped unceremoniously in the window, the *petits fours* from that particular spot having vanished. As he passed us, we wanted to say to him:

* * *

"THANK YOU, MONSIEUR, for having a little shop like this with a dove of peace that really functions, and for having a wife like Madame, and two pretty little girls like *les petites*, for turning a craft into an art, for"—our eyes went over the shop, taking inventory of more things than we could thank him for, and it was then we saw the clock, inset high up on the paneled wall, stained with age, its old hands marking the hour of nine. It looked as if it hadn't been wound up for a century. And we suspected then, and corroborated it many, many times, that, no matter when we might drop in at the little *pâtisserie*, we would never find it any later. Nine: If you call it morning, the day is still young; evening, the night has just begun. A perfect hour.

And now back home, confronted with speeding clocks at every turn, we like to think that there is one place where time stands still; that, no matter how many years elapse between now and when we next push open the belled door, Madame will say "bonjour" as sweetly as ever, the handsome young Monsieur will brandish his superb *croissants* in triumph, and *les petites* will bound in from school not a day older.

MILDRED WESTON

Tell Me, Calliope

TELL me, Calliope,
Why do you so love jade?
So graciously accept it as an offering,
Making a place for it
Of sun and shade
Within your guarded temple?
Wide flinging, without fail,
Your golden, singing gates
Closed to basalt, to quartz and shale—
Even to sandstone,
Of which the vast white sands
Of all the seas are made!
Tell me, Calliope,
Why do you so love jade?

GERTRUDE ALLEN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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RUSSIAN MARKET: *An Etching by Marie Williams Radamsky*

FOR a number of years, Marie Williams Radamsky and her husband, Sergei Radamsky, have been making concert tours in Russia and have been heartily received. For he is a notable tenor, and she a lyric soprano. During these years they have been deeply impressed with the character of Russian architecture—especially with its distinctive, ecclesiastical architecture of the old régime—and also with the communal life of the working classes.

It has all been much more than a pleasant memory to Mrs. Radamsky, for she is also an artist and has recorded many of the scenes that impressed her in etchings that are full of interest. The stolid quality of the peasants and working people generally, as seen in crowded trains or railroad stations; the scenes in the market places; and the striking types one sees in the streets—these have all been recorded by Mrs. Radamsky in her etchings.

She brings to this etching a fine sense of values, excellent composition, and a sensitive line. "The Market" is a good example of her work. In this case, the domed cathedral which fronts the square is skillfully delineated. The light and shade is well distributed and the animated crowd in the market place—in shadow—brings vitality to the scene.

The River Beloved by Horace

WHO could find himself at Taranto without turning in thought to the Galæsus, and wishing to walk along its banks? Unhappily, one cannot be quite sure of its position. A stream there is, flowing into the Little Sea, which by some is called Galeso; but the country-folk commonly give it the name of Gialtrezze. Of course I turned my steps in that direction, to see and judge for myself.

To skirt the western shore of the Mare Piccolo I had to pass the railway station, and there I made a few inquiries; the official with whom I spoke knew not the name Galeso, but informed me that the Gialtrezze entered the sea at a distance of some three kilometres. That I purposed walking such a distance to see an insignificant stream excited the surprise, even the friendly concern, of my interlocutor; again and again he assured me it was not worth while, repeating emphatically, *"Non c'è novità."* But I went my foolish way. Of two or three peasants or fishermen on the road I asked the name of the little river I was approaching; they answered, "Gialtrezze." Then came a man carrying a gun, whose smile and greeting invited question. "Can you tell me the name of the stream which flows into the sea just beyond here?" "Signore, it is the Galeso."

My pulse quickened with delight; all the more when I found that my informant had no tincture of the classics, and that he supported Galeso against Gialtrezze simply as a question of local interest. Joyously I took leave of him, and very soon I was in sight of the river itself. The river? It is barely half a mile long; it rises amid a bed of great reeds, which quite conceal the water, and flows with an average breadth of some ten feet down to the seashore, on either side of it bare, dusty fields, and a few hoary olives.

The Galæsus?—the river beloved by Horace; its banks pasturing a famous breed of sheep, with fleece so precious that it was protected by a garment of skins? Certain it is that all the waters of Magna Græcia have much diminished since classic times, but (unless there have been great local changes, due, for example, to an earthquake) this brook had always the same length, and it is hard to think of the Galæsus as so insignificant. Disappointed, brooding, I followed the current seaward, and upon the shore, amid scents of mint and rosemary, sat down to rest.

There was a good view of Taranto across the water; the old town on its little island, compact of white houses, contrasting with the yellowish tints of the great new buildings which spread over the peninsula. With half-closed eyes, one could imagine the true Tarentum. Wavelets lapped upon the sand before me, their music the same as two thousand years ago. A goatherd came along, his flock straggling behind him; man and goats were as much of the old world as of the new. Far away, the boats of fishermen floated silently. I heard a rustle as an old fig tree hard by dropped its latest leaves. On the sea-bank of yellow crumbling earth lizards flashed about me in the sunshine. After a dull morning, the day had passed into golden serenity; a stillness as of eternal peace held earth and sky.

"Dearest of all to me is that nook of earth which yields not to Hymettus for its honey, nor for its olive to green Venafrum; where heaven grants a long springtime and warmth in winter, . . ." The lines of Horace sang in my head; I thought, too, of the praise of Virgil, who, tradition has it, wrote his *Eclogues* hereabouts. Of course, the country has another aspect in spring and early summer; I saw it at a sad moment; but, all allowance made for seasons, it is still with wonder that one recalls the rapture of the poets. A change beyond conception must have come upon these shores of the Ionian Sea. The scent of rosemary seemed to be wafted across the ages from a vanished world.

After all, who knows whether I have seen the Galæsus? Perhaps, as some hold, it is quite another river, flowing far to the west of Taranto into the open gulf. Gialtrezze may have become Galeso merely because of the desire in scholars to believe that it was the classic stream; in other parts of Italy names have been so imposed. But I shall not give ear to such discouraging argument. It is little likely that my search will ever be renewed, and for me the Galæsus—"dulce Galæsi flumen"—is the stream I found and tracked, whose waters I heard mingle with the Little Sea. The memory has no sense of disappointment. Those reeds which rustle about the hidden source seem to me fit shelter of a Naiad; I am glad I could not see the water bubbling in its spring, for there remains a mystery. Whilst I live, the Galæsus purls and glistens in the light of that golden afternoon, and there beyond, across the blue still depths, glimmers a vision of Tarentum.—From "By the Ionian Sea," by GEORGE GISSING.

Adventure With a Parachute

SEVEN minutes' gasoline remained in the gravity tank. Seeing the glow of a town through the fog, I turned towards open country and nosed the plane up. At 5000 feet the motor muttered and died. I stepped up on the cowling and out over the right side of the cockpit, pulling the rip-cord after about a hundred-foot fall. . . .

When I jumped, the motor had practically stopped dead and I had neglected to cut the switches. Apparently when the ship nosed down, an additional supply of gasoline drained down to the carburetor. Soon the ship came into sight, about a quarter-mile away and headed in the general direction of my parachute. I put the flashlight in a pocket of my flying suit, preparatory to slipping the parachute out of the way if necessary. The plane was making a left spiral of about a mile diameter and passed approximately three hundred yards away from my chute, leaving me on the outside of the circle.

I was undecided as to whether the plane or I was descending more rapidly and glided my chute away from the spiral path of the ship as rapidly as I could.

The ship passed completely out of sight, but reappeared again in a few seconds, its rate of descent being about the same as that of the parachute. I counted five spirals, each one a little further away than the last, before reaching the top of the fog bank.

When I settled into the fog bank, I knew that the ground was within 1000 feet and I reached for the flashlight, but found it to be missing. I could see neither earth nor stars and had no idea what kind of territory was below. I crossed my legs to keep from straddling a branch or wire, guarded my face with my hands and waited.

Presently I saw the outline of the ground and a moment later was down in a cornfield. The corn was over my head and the chute was lying on top of the cornstalks. I hurriedly packed it and started down a corn row. . . .

I had just put in the long-distance calls when the phone rang and we were notified that the plane had been found in a cornfield over two miles away.

It took several minutes to reach the site of the crash, due to the necessity of slow driving through the fog. A small crowd had already assembled when we arrived. . . .

The ship had landed on the left wing and wheel and had skidded along the ground for eighty yards, going through one fence before coming to rest in the edge of a cornfield about a hundred yards short of a barn. The mail pit was laid open and one sack of mail was on the ground. The mail, however, was uninjured.—From "Told at the Explorers Club (A Leap in the Dark)," by Charles A. Lindbergh. (New York: Boni.).

Company

THE village street
Was very still
As I walked home.
No single footstep
Echoed mine;
No lamplight shone
From any windowpane.

And yet,
I did not feel alone,
For a lovely presence
Walked with me—
The scent of lilacs
In the rain!

HELEN HIXON

The First Sparrow at Walden

THE first sparrow of spring! The year beginning with younger hope than ever! The faint silvery warblings heard over the partially bare and moist fields from the bluebird, the song-sparrow, and the red-wing, as if the last flakes of winter tinkled as they fell! What at such a time are histories, chronologies, traditions, and all written revelations? The brooks sing carols and glees to the spring. The marsh-hawk sailing low over the meadow is already seeking the first slimy life that awakes. The sinking sound of melting snow is heard in all dells, and the ice dissolves apace in the ponds. The grass flames up on the hillsides like a spring fire. . . .

Walden is melting apace. There is a canal two rods wide along the northerly and westerly sides, and wider still at the east end. A great field of ice has cracked off from the main body. I hear a song-sparrow singing from the bushes on the shore,—*olit, olit, olit,—chip, chip, chip, che char,—che wiss, wiss, wiss.* He too is helping to crack it. How handsome the great sweeping curves in the edge of the ice, answering somewhat to those of the shore, but more regular! It is unusually hard, owing to the recent severe but transient cold, and all watered or waved like a palace floor. But the wind slides eastward over its opaque surface in vain, till it reaches the living surface beyond. It is glorious to behold this ribbon of water sparkling in the sun, the bare face of the pond full of glee and youth, as if it spoke the joy of the fishes within it, and to the sands on its shore,—a silvery sheen as from the scales of a *leuciscus*, as it were all one active fish. Such is the contrast between winter and spring. Walden was dead and is alive again. But this spring it broke up more steadily, as I have said.

The change from storm and winter to serene and mild weather, from dark and sluggish hours to bright and elastic ones, is a memorable crisis which all things proclaim. It is seemingly instantaneous at last. Suddenly an influx of light filled my house, though the evening was at hand, and the clouds of winter still overhung it, and the eaves were dripping with sleety rain. I looked out the window, and lo! where yesterday was cold gray ice there lay the transparent pond already calm and full of hope as in a summer evening, reflecting a summer evening sky in its bosom, though none was visible overhead, as if it had intelligence with some remote horizon. I heard a robin in the distance, the first I had heard for many a thousand years, methought, whose note I shall not forget for many a thousand more,—the same sweet and powerful song as of yore. O the evening robin, at the end of a New England summer day! If I could ever find the twig he sits upon! I mean *he;* I mean *the twig.* This at least is not the *Turdus migratorius.* The pitch-pines and scrub-oaks about my house, which had so long drooped, suddenly resumed their several characters, looked brighter, greener, and more erect and alive, as if effectually cleansed and restored by the rain. I knew that it would not rain any more. You may tell by looking at any twig of the forest, ay, at your very wood-pile, whether its winter is past or not. As it grew darker, I was startled by the *honking* of geese flying low over the woods, like weary travellers getting in late from southern lakes, and indulging at last in unrestrained complaint and mutual consolation. Standing at my door, I could hear the rush of their wings; when, driving toward my house, they suddenly spied my light, and with hushed clamor wheeled and settled in the pond. So I came in, and shut the door, and passed my first spring night in the woods.—From "Walden," by HENRY D. THOREAU.

Finishing Problems

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CHILD sometimes asked for help on his lesson in arithmetic. Help was always gladly given; but on these occasions perhaps one of the problems, more difficult than the others, would have to go unsolved until further study brought clarified vision. Often, in such a case, much anxiety was expressed by the child lest the problem be found impossible of solution. Not so with the father, who, on one such occasion, calmed the child's needless fear with the assuring words: "Why, my dear, the teacher would not have given you the problem if it could not be solved. In fact, I know the answer already exists, for once I had a problem just like it and solved it." And then pencil and paper were laid aside with perfect assurance that the answer, already a fact, would be mentally appropriated with the gaining of fuller understanding.

The world today seems full of unsolved problems. By no means the least of these is the problem of unpaid obligations, obligations brought about in many cases by seemingly uncontrollable conditions in the business world. One who had always made punctuality a point in the payment of debts suddenly found himself in just such a condition. To his disturbed and fear-filled thought, he finally began to apply the same simple assurance he had given the child about her problem in arithmetic. He took his problem to his heavenly Father with the same childlike trust with which his own child had come to him with her problem. Turning to the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, not only did he gain assurance that the answer to his problem already existed, but he also learned that many a beam in his own eye must be cast out to let in the light of spiritual understanding, in which no problem can remain unsolved.

Chief among the blessings to be gained from such an experience is the ability to lift our thought above a sordid sense of self; to learn that the way to solve the problem of unpaid debts, as well as any other problem, is not to hold ourselves aloof from those friends who might otherwise bless us and be blessed by our friendship. Rather is it the very reverse—a call to come out of narrow thinking and rise to even higher mental heights than before—even to that mount of vision where we can see the needs of others and try to help them. On page 138 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says, "Remember that the first and last lesson of Christian Science is love, perfect love, and love made perfect through the cross."

In the Bible we read (Romans 13:8), "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another." But how can we love our brother and at the same time, by reason of selfish absorption in our own problem, withhold that kindly word or deed which may help a brother to solve his problem? It is right and essential that we meet our financial obligations. How imperative, then, that we be alert to take advantage of the first available step offered in that direction! May not this first step be to subjugate our own burdened sense, at least for the moment, while we look about us with a pure desire to help some other burdened one? This kindness may, in turn, bring to us the guidance we need.

This seeker for Truth had allowed a so-called "inferiority complex" so to control his thinking as to make him refrain from giving testimony of healing in the Wednesday evening meetings at his church, lest someone might point to him as one indebted. Then one day the words of a familiar hymn came to him over and over again:

"Help us to help each other, Lord,
Each other's cross to bear;
Let each his friendly aid afford,
And feel his brother's care."

There followed a desire to be helpful to others, and this desire began to lift his thought above self. The change in his thinking proved to be the turning point in his financial condition and resulted in the initial payment on his financial obligations. This beginning proved to be the sweet assurance from his heavenly Father that the answer already exists, and that what to the sense had seemed an unsolvable problem would be found completely solved with the coming of a clearer realization of man's unity with God, his divine source. Indeed, this can be the experience of anyone, for "God is no respecter of persons."

On page 10 of "Christian Healing" Mrs. Eddy has written these comforting words: "God is All, and in all: that finishes the question of a good and a bad side to existence. Truth is the real; error is the unreal. You will gather the importance of this saying, when sorrow seems to come, if you will look on the bright side; for sorrow endureth but for the night, and joy cometh with the light."

The Legendary Island

WHEN the continental character of the mainland of America was at last realized, it came to everyone in Europe, learned and unlearned, as a surprise. But the tradition of islands or island continents lying in the Atlantic had for centuries been current and can only have arisen out of a most ancient certainty that such lands actually existed. In reality, many well-authenticated expeditions set sail with the intention not of discovering but rediscovering these Atlantic localities.

During the Victorian Age the former existence of these mythical islands, or their identification with one region or another, was officially scouted; but of late years much had been done to show that many localities which our grandfathers firmly believed to be fabulous were actually known to European geographers before the dates generally accepted as those of their several discoveries. . . .

Evidence of the most interesting kind is accumulating that the legendary island of Brazil, once thought of as lying in the Atlantic, may actually have been the present Newfoundland. . . . The territory which has Cape Race for its apex, and which includes Newfoundland and Cape Breton Island, occupies the exact latitude of the island of Brazil in many of the ancient maps. The name Brazil was given to the South American country now so-called in quite a haphazard manner, and in the vague belief that the legendary locality of that name had been rediscovered after a lapse of centuries.

Brazil is first mentioned in modern literature by William Bettover, called William of Worcester, who says that on July 15th, 1480, his brother-in-law, John Jay, began a voyage from Bristol in search of the island, returning on September 18th without having found it. Pedro Ayala, the Spanish Ambassador to England, mentions in a letter dated 1498 that the mariners of Bristol had made a series of voyages in search of the island, which goes to show that a persistent tradition regarding it must surely have existed.—LEWIS SPENCE, in "Atlantis in America."

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Women Hew to Line

North Shore Out of Boston Is Typical of Those Mothers Who Braved the Roaring Atlantic and Wintry Blasts on Northern New England

Tours to Homes of Famous New England Women
Third of 13 Articles

By **Henry Edison Williams**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As flying scuds of Atlantic waters wet New England's blotter of lichened rocks, permeating the air with a cool salty tang, so have the careers of New England women washed on the headlands of history and flavored its pages with a vitalizing atmosphere. No section of New England more graciously typifies this analogy than the North Shore.

Magic words, these two. Immediately the eye sees visions of scoured sea cliffs—noses burnished by the sun, toes tickled by tide-washed kelp beds; of great foam-flooded boulders breaking the onrush of proud surges; of wide-lawned summer estates, and somewhat ostentatious resort hotels, and long, shelving beaches, and little boats bobbing in miniature harbors; the smell of lobster pots and fish nets and fried clams; and the colorful, zestful summer activities of a long water front devoted for a season to the business of recreation.

Where Boston Leaves Off

The North Shore begins where Boston leaves off. If there's a heavy sea and Bostonians wish to watch the fray between gray rocks and white combers, they head for Winthrop, within the radius of the metropolitan district.

If they wish for Coney Island flavor with their seascape, they make for Revere, where the tide washes over a crescent beach to the tune of calliopes and the screech of a scenic railway. If they care to stretch over high stone walls to gaze at privately owned and jealously guarded headlands, they swing out to peninsular Nahant.

But to most Bostonians, while these places are on the North Shore, they are not of the North Shore. While visitors find them interesting, the actual search for the old North Shore atmosphere only begins to be rewarded as the bus or touring car leaves Lynn in the smoke of exhaust and noses into Swampscott.

Where Life Flows Smoothly

Thence, following the shore road northward all the way to Newburyport, that experience of seaside contrasts—the swift transition from ultramodern shore resorts to quaint, calm fishing towns; from wealth, sometimes ostentatiously flaunted, to simple ways of living; from white beaches to multicolored cliffs—continues to unfold and to multiply.

The first of the really high spots on the North Shore comes at Marblehead. Marblehead, as a town, has only two and a half centuries of history, but its little fishermen's houses lining narrow, crooked streets, its fishing smacks and old wharves and general air of self-sufficiency, backed by boulder-tumbled hillsides and fronted by sea-battered rocky ramparts, give the town a quality of greater antiquity.

And just as Marblehead hits the high spots in rocky seascapes, so its records touch some high spots in the romance of New England.

Marblehead women, in fact, appear to have shared the essence of its attractiveness, a blending of beauty and old legend. Indeed, one of the first contacts one makes in seeking out its historic women is with a lady whose beauty is no less legendary than the romance it inspired.

A regular Cinderella story is the tale of Agnes Surriage. Down into the old fishing town in 1742 rode the young gallant, Charles Henry Frankland, collector of the Port of Boston. He paused at the Fountain Inn, tied his mount, and entered with the proper swank for a servant of the Crown, only to forget his errand.

For there on the tavern floor, scrubbing the wide boards with might and main, was the fishermaid Agnes, managing despite her lowly task to maintain an air of businesslike dignity. Aye, sir, but she was exceeding fair! And Charles Henry was young, and kindly disposed.

And so, presently, we find Frankland assuming the role of guardian and Agnes Surriage is shipped off to Boston to be educated as befitted a ward of such a distinguished English family. And then for many years the roles of ward and guardian were carried out.

The Marblehead Princess

Sir Harry returned with his ward to England. People were pleasant to him; but they acted toward her as English people do toward beautiful young wards of personable young men, and there were tears and regrets for Agnes. But finally, in the city of Lisbon, nature took a hand and staged an earthquake. Sir Harry was buried in the debris; and Agnes Surriage, frantically searching the town for him, recognized his carriage. She managed to enlist, by promise of reward, the services of some laborers, who dug him out.

Thereupon Sir Harry, who was so sensitive that he required merely an earthquake to jar his scruples into their proper course, straightway made the one-time Marblehead fishermaid none other than Lady Agnes Frankland, a dame received in England with fitting graciousness and spoken of in his native land as "the Marblehead princess."

On Old Burying Hill, at the Great Gale Monument, tourists turn away from a list of heroic names to follow a green-bordered path to the Old Well. And here they are reminded that many a bucket of water must have been hoisted from its dark interior by the hands of Agnes Surriage, for here stood the Fountain Inn.

Enter Moll Pitcher

And now visitors are only a few steps from a superstition which still causes some "old settlers" to speak in whispers.

Coming to the corner of Orne Street with the crazy-quilted architecture of the "spite house" speaking of crochety characters now remembered with smiles, one reaches, a little farther along, a two-story white house with green blinds bearing the inscription: "Ye Old Brig . . . Birthplace of Moll Pitcher . . . Erected 1650 A. D." And here history introduces another woman of Marblehead.

For a full half century a long queue of people of all classes found their way to a certain house in Lynn, Mass., where Moll Pitcher, the fortune-teller lived. Great was the fame of this woman, especially among sailor folk, for it was said of her that so accurately did she describe the fate of missing ships that a prediction of disaster by Moll Pitcher was sufficient to keep many a ship from leaving port.

Real Name, Mary Dimond

Moll Pitcher of Lynn, was born Mary Dimond of Marblehead, and her early experiences no doubt made the profession of seeress a logical one to her. Among the striking memories of old Marblehead is the sight of "Old Dimond," the girl's father, raving about among the graves on Burial Hill when storms were raging, shouting out orders to an unseen crew which were assumed to have been instrumental in bringing many a Marblehead ship safe back to port through the storm.

We are further removed today from the old beliefs of witchcraft, our modern "witches" taking more subtle forms, but the figures of "Old Dimond" stalking through the storm and young Moll watching wide-eyed from the doorway of the Brig, certainly add spice to a visit to the old fishing village.

After Marblehead, Salem comes as a surprise, for while Marblehead is expressive of humble origins, Salem speaks of proud and prosperous days—of days when her far-flung trade in clipper ships carried her name to far corners of the earth, and the riches of the Orient returned to adorn the stately homes that line her streets.

At the Pioneer Village one may revision the coming of the Puritans and there begin the acquaintanceship of Salem women by considering Lady Arbella, mentioned in a previous article.

Then one should visit the Witch House, House of the Seven Gables, Gallows Hill, the Peabody Museum and Essex Institute. This latter place is one of the most worth-while museums of Colonial days to be found.

Real Colonial Relics

Here one will see such relics as Governor John Endicott's sundial and sword; Governor William Bradford's christening blanket; the original Cape Ann Charter (1623); a kitchen of 1750; a bedroom and parlor of 1800; the George Rea Curwen collection of antique furniture; relics of the Revolution; and, in the out-of-doors museum, the first Quaker meetinghouse (1688), a seventeenth-century house and garden, and an old well-sweep and shoemaker's shop.

And all this prepares the visitor for an introduction to some early Salem women. There is comely Sally Ropes, beloved daughter of a clippership captain who sailed to China to bring her tableware for a wedding gift and then from every port he touched brought some further valuable gift home for the ceremony.

It was back a century and more ago that Sally married Joseph Orne, but the romance and the legend of that brilliant wedding persisted and today the old home built in 1719 is one of the mementoes of a colorful period in North Shore history.

Comes Rebecca Nourse

Perhaps the tale of Rebecca Nourse, one of three daughters of William Towne of Yarmouth, England, may be too sad for tourist-time telling. Yet it helps one to understand some of the somberness of New England.

John Fiske speaks of Rebecca Nourse as "a model of every virtue," yet in spite of the fact that she was a mother and a grandmother with a husband of integrity, she was hanged on the testimony of unbalanced children terrified by the canting of a witch-denouncing pastor. Martyred Mother Nourse's house is standing in Danvers near by.

For a happier theme, however, one has only to move along to No. 53 Charter Street, the house of Hawthorne's courtship, home of Sophia Amelia Peabody. A young writer, back in the early nineteenth century, was being much discussed because of his accuracies concerning Salem town and Salem life.

A Purposeful Young Woman

A young lady of talent determined to find out who this bashful writer might be. She discovered him—and immediately he discovered that she was meant for him, and shortly the parson was reciting the well-known "give and take" theme, for the two. Hawthorne wrote of his bride:

"She is a flower to be worn in no man's bosom, but was sent from heaven to show the possibilities of the human soul."

Tidewater marshes and waterfront meadows lie between Salem and Beverly, while Beverly Farms gives glimpses of the sea through landscaped vistas. Vistas of memory likewise open here and into the scene comes Lucy Larcom, author, educator, poetess of North Shore sights and sentiments. She was born in Beverly in 1826, was a friend of Whittier, for a time labored in the Lowell mills, then went "west" to Illinois, and later returned to Beverly Farms to teach and write. She is one of a long list of women who contributed to the culture of New England.

And at the End—Gloucester

The climax of the North Shore trip comes as the traveler leaves Beverly and enters Gloucester. The crescendo of interest is accomplished by a rapid succession of coves and inlets, hills and plains, cliff and sand formations, offshore islands and heaving seas.

Comes the Singing Beach of Manchester, Rafe's Chasm, the Reef of Norman's Woe, and then Cape Ann, and the fishing fleet swinging in the harbor, tall masts like metronomes beating the tempo of the tides; and the fishing wharves, the sou'westers and the seines, and artists kicking about everywhere underfoot, and the great hump of an ancient terminal moraine bulking a rock-warted back up there behind the towns—and, well, Gloucester and Cape Ann, zenith of North Shore vacation land.

Many Cape Ann women dot the pages of history, even as the folds of Cape Ann are dotted with boulders.

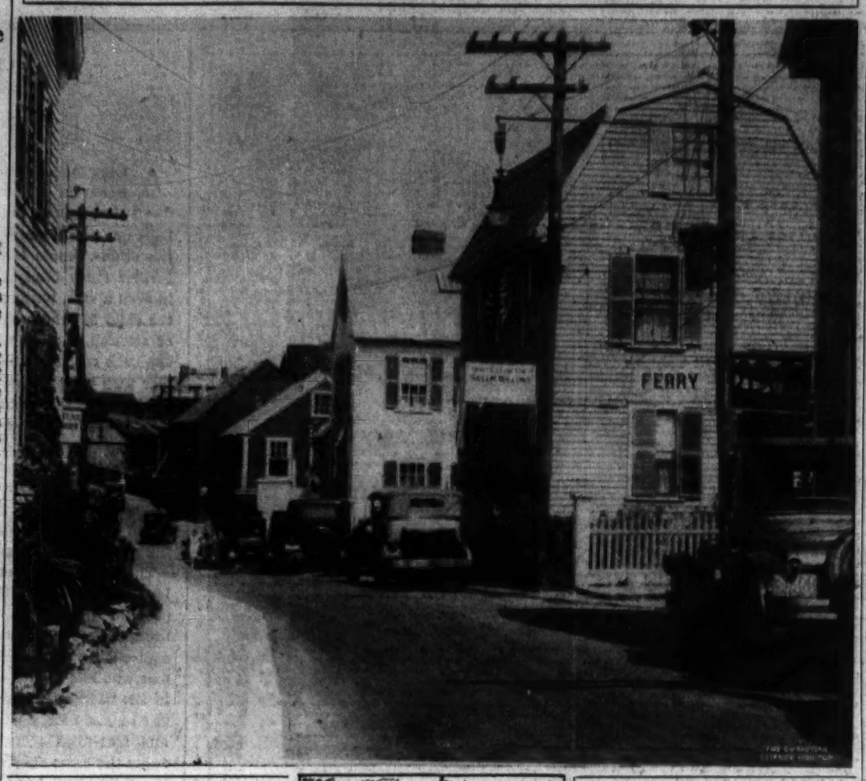
Namesake Is the Cape

First, of course, there was Anne of Denmark, for whom the cape was named by Prince Charles. Then should be mentioned Judith Sargent whose home built in 1768, is one of the show places in Gloucester, and who as the wife of John Murray, founder of Universalism in the United States, had her share in swaying the religious thought of New England. John Singer Sargent was a scion of Judith's family, and portraits of the gracious mistress by Copley and Gilbert Stuart still hang on its walls. And no one who wanders about Gloucester fails to recall the stories of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, whose cottage with its rose-clambered study off to one side, is pointed to with pride by the villagers.

Ipswich comes next on the itinerary and, with it, memories of Anne Bradstreet, wife of Governor Bradstreet, and one of the earliest writers of New England verse; and then comes Newburyport with its own traditions of early social caste, which nurtured such colorful figures as "Lord" Timothy Dexter and Mrs. Katherine Zingley, the Theosophist.

Then, turning back toward Boston, there is the Newburyport Turnpike waiting—a 31-mile beeline of concrete and macadam.

New England Unfolds to North



By a Staff Artist and Photographer

History Starts Here
Top — One of Marblehead's Winding Streets. Bottom — The North Shore

Engineer Urges 20-Year Plan For Conserving Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8—Soil preservation through water control is rapidly becoming as urgent a national problem as are economic or financial difficulties, Morris L. Cooke, consulting engineer of Philadelphia, declared yesterday in an address before the annual convention of the American Water Works Association here.

Mr. Cooke, who is chairman of the water planning commission of the National Resources Board, urged the immediate adoption of a 20-year comprehensive plan of federal soil erosion work and of public education in soil-saving methods.

"Unless we can cope quickly and competently with soil erosion and its related water problems," Mr. Cooke insisted, "our most prized natural possessions will gradually lose their significance. The morale of the people also will ebb."

To avoid this depletion of the fertile soil which has hitherto poured riches into the hands of Americans, Mr. Cooke asserts that the most important thing is to change the attitude of millions of people who hold that ownership of land carries with it the right to mistreat and even destroy this land, without regard to the effect on the total national estate.

Much has been and is being done, he admits, in the control of great rivers, but little attention has been paid so far to the all-important "little waters" which actually carry on most of the work of erosion.

"In most areas," he said, "we must revise our present policy of slicking the path of water to the sea."

He proposed that a public works program should be evolved on 20-year schedule and a nation-wide scale, in which erosion and flood control, navigation, electric power development, reforestation, recreation and other objectives would be co-ordinated. An expenditure of about $500,000,000 each year might prove adequate, he thought.

Such a plan, Mr. Cooke concluded, would not only conserve the fertility of the land—the basis of national wealth and prosperity—but would act as a shock absorber to take care of the unemployed when business slackens periodically.

"We need competent and bold planning and a spirit of high devotion," he concluded.

Professor Wins Decoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. W. B. Herms, professor of parasitology in the College of Agriculture in the University of California, has been decorated by the French Government with the rank of Chevalier du Merite Agricole. The award was made in recognition of his services to farm industry.

'Popped' Granules Meet Tests For Fire and Water Insulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Insulating material that is exploded like corn in a popper has been devised by two Los Angeles inventors to supply the need for cheap non-conductors of heat that has developed with the growth in popularity of air-conditioned buildings.

The inventors are Dr. Russell M. Otis and Albert M. Fowler. They have called their product "cel-air," because it consists entirely of thin cells filled with air. No attempt has been made at commercial production, although the invention is said to have passed its laboratory stage.

Looking like some strange new breakfast food or cakes of pumice, according to one of the several forms in which it is prepared, "cel-air" was described recently by the inventors as having one eighth the weight of sawdust but almost twice the insulating powers of that material.

Its three principal ingredients are sodium silicate, or water glass, borax, and an asphalt emulsion. In the process of manufacture, these materials are mixed in a vat, and the liquid that results is run through a machine which partially dry it.

Only about 20 per cent of water is left in the residue, and this is subsequently pulverized to the size of beach sand, which it resembles in color. These particles are then poured through a heater which raises them to a temperature of 750 degrees Farenheit. At that point they explode like popcorn and increase enormously in size.

If the particles are left in granular form, it was explained, they multiply their volume by 90 times during the popping process. But in case they are inclosed within a mold, the expansion is reduced and they assume a solid form as a result of the pressure.

Due to the fact that the raw materials are available in abundance, the cellular granules are said to be exceptionally cheap to manufacture.

Water apparently has no effect upon the substance, nor is it injured by fire at any temperature below 750 deg. F. When subjected to greater heat, it fuses with a glaze coating. Rodents, it is explained, cannot penetrate the semistone forms.

Specimens exhibited in the experimental laboratory showed slabs of "cel-air" covered with card to make wall-board, and other slabs were covered with copper sheeting to form metal shingles.

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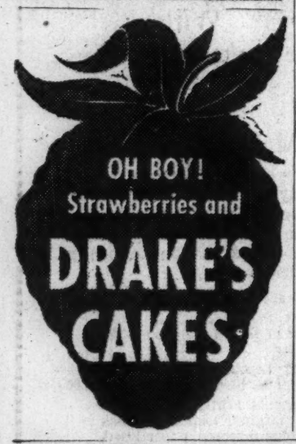

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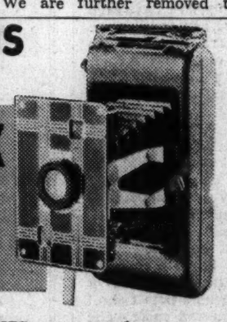
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FERA Establishes Aviation Schools In Georgia as Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Approving state aviation ground schools for 21 cities, FERA is starting in Georgia a nation-wide program which will afford positions for unemployed pilots.

Phillips Moore, airports division engineer of the FERA, has announced that these schools are to be located at Atlanta, Griffin, Albany, Americus, Savannah, La Grange, Rome, Waycross, Moultrie, Thomasville, Warm Springs, Baxley, Douglas, Valdosta, Tifton, Athens, Cordele, Dalton, Milledgeville, Madison and Augusta. Others may be added later. It is planned to enroll 630 students.

Thirty students will be admitted to each of the first air schools, and the course will take 24 weeks. Anyone over 16 years is eligible, and the only cost to the student is $5.25 for textbooks.

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Illinois Graduates First Class of Nature Lovers

21 complete course at State Museum of Natural History. Three degrees are awarded and a class magazine helps to promote interest. Springfield club sets pace.

Nature Leaguers Visit Illinois Rock Cavern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—While the world's great naturalists are making breath-taking advancements in the sciences, many scattered groups of unknown students are watching eagerly, at the same time doing their mite toward stimulating scientific interest in nature.

Illinois has recently harvested her first crop of "field naturalists"—21 of them. They are members of the Springfield Nature League, who have completed a course of nature study in the field and in the museum, and have been awarded honorary degrees by the Illinois State Museum of Natural History.

The Springfield Nature League is the first group to become affiliated with the museum, of which Dr. A. S. Coggeshell is chief. Decatur, with a similar group in the making, probably will be the next to co-operate.

Other cities are eligible to organize classes for the course of study under approved leadership, or by correspondence, awards to be available to those who pass the tests.

The three year-courses are taught by the Rev. George M. Link, director of the Springfield Nature League, and biology instructor at Springfield Junior College, who holds an honorary degree of nature guide from Western Reserve University, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Illinois awards are those of amateur naturalist, ranger naturalist, and nature guide. Miss Virginia Cottet Snider is the first to receive the museum's degree of nature guide. Miss Snider is editor and publisher of Nature News, author of numerous nature articles, and yecturer.

It is an enthusiastic group of nearly 50 that gathers every two weeks at the state museum for the study period—bearded scholars, financiers, housewives, clergymen, teachers, boys and girls. Beside class work there are lectures, outside reading, field study with individual tests and cultivation of an æsthetic appreciation of nature.

The Nature League in two and a half years has grown to a membership of about 200, most of them family memberships. Its officers include A. R. Booth as president, and Mrs. Roy Wentz, first vice president.

With the "degree work" as its backbone, the league includes a wide variety of other activities. There are early morning hikes, Sunday afternoon strolls for business people, excursions, geology tours with classes from the University of Illinois, lectures by the director and by visiting naturalists of rank.

The city of Springfield recently turned over to the league a 480-acre tract, including a lodge bordering on beautiful Lake Springfield, to be used as a nature sanctuary.

MacDonald Approves Teachers' Alliance With Scottish Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Referring to himself as a one-time teacher, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald has just approved the alliance of 150,000 teachers of England and Wales with 27,000 teachers of Scotland.

This has been done in the interests of education by the co-operation of the National Union of Teachers, which contains the bulk of the teachers in England and Wales, with the Educational Institute of Scotland, which contains nearly all the teachers in Scotland.

At a gathering in London to mark the completion of the alliance, Mr. MacDonald said, "Sometimes we talk of the 'profession' of teachers. This word does not adequately represent what the function of a teacher is in this world. Your service is not the service of hired servants, but of men and women devoted to great ideals. Your pay is given to you in the coinage of the heart and not in the coinage of the pocket."

McCallum Appointed To Perth Farm Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Instead of representing Western Australia at the Jubilee ceremonies in London, Alexander McCallum, M. L. A., deputy leader of the Labor Party and Minister for Works and Labor, now finds himself selected as chairman of the Agricultural Bank Commission. Meanwhile, Mr. J. G. Latham, leader of the Country Party, undertook the voyage to London.

Mr. McCallum's appointment is for five years and it carries an annual salary of £2000. It came as a surprise, despite severe criticism of the bank administration made recently by the Royal Commissioners.

Miniatures Selected For Corcoran Gallery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Nine miniature paintings have been selected by ballot to represent the California Society of Miniature Painters in part of a permanent exhibition now being formed at the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C.

Individual California artists contributing to the exhibit were announced as follows: Beryl Ireland, Berta Carew, Beatrice Smith Clark, Martha Wheeler Baxter, Ella Shephard Bush, Minerva Chapman, Gertrude Little, Laura M. D. Mitchell, and Alice Blair Ring.

Cleansing of Air Advertising By Censorship Declared Due

Censorship has been hanging like a Damoclean sword over radio programs, suspended only by the thread of the public's patience. Even informed radio circles hesitated to predict when that patience would snap and fall heavily upon some of the more offensive of American radiocasters' efforts.

Variety, that ear-to-the-ground journal of the amusement trades, has now actually pegged the date of the sword of censorship's fall. In a recent article it stated that "censorship is a semi-actuality of the present and a serious threat to the future of radio."

In proof of its assertion that censorship is no illusion to radiocasters Variety stated that its coming "is clearly recognized by the industry's leadership."

Steps Already Planned

As evidence of the growing mood of reform in radiocast programs Variety pointed out that "already the networks have expressed their intention of gradually freezing out and off the laxative accounts. And if business continues good, informed opinion believes the webs" (Variety's term for networks) "will probably indulge in this expensive gesture of righteousness to an increasing degree."

"Specifically, all critics of radio, regardless of viewpoint," Variety continued, "have a common rallying point in their opposition to the extremes of commercial copy. Sales plugs rather than the quality of the entertainment is the chief target."

Variety charged the sponsors of laxatives in general and cosmetics, yeasts, antiseptics, dentifrices and drugs of various sorts with breaches of good taste in their radio advertising talks. "These sponsors," it added, "have run amuk in the last couple of years and curtailment of their excesses is now recognized by sharp executives as inevitable.

Lays Itself Open to Criticism

"Meanwhile," the article continued, "the radio advertising world is constantly made aware that radio's capacity to reach the American public on more intimate terms than any other medium carries with it hazards which, when ignored, recoil against radio, through Parent-Teachers, Women's Clubs, the clergy, civic organizations, and other channels of articulate and voting opposition.

"Powerful 'pressure' groups such as the Women's National Radio Committee) have a tenacity which is evangelistic. Already radio has the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and, in the offing, the Department of Agriculture as bosses.

Limit to Everything

"These Washington groups are disposed to be friendly, but it is pointed out they cannot indefinitely resist the unremitting demands to do something which is directed against them by serious-minded mothers, teachers, etc., who are offended and angered by radio sales copy that flouts family standards and brashly overrides fixed American inhibitions."

In general, the radio programs that have given offense are the direct selling type as opposed to the indirect or institutional advertisers. Advertisers of the indirect or institutional type like General Motors and Ford have built up excellent good will for themselves even though the automobile executives have frankly admitted that they could not measure with any conclusive finality just what direct benefits flowed from their radio programs.

Institutional advertising on the radio is, of course, impractical except for the great corporations with tremendous advertising appropriations.

Want Quick Results

"Direct merchandising results the next day." Variety averred, "is the goal of the majority. And the abusers of the hospitality of the American home," it charged, "are among this majority."

The right course for radio advertisers to take, then, becomes a matter of common sense. For, Variety concludes, "Deliberately going beyond the frontiers of common prejudice as universally recognized is to court trouble. It is bad business and bad showmanship."

"Very unmistakably," warned Variety, "there are shoals and dangers ahead for radio on the program question. It is true that many of the critics of radio are busybodies, professional uplifters and uninformed. But in order to meet these disturbers with the counter-attack demanded to keep broadcasting from becoming too much of a political football, enlightened opinion believes radio must be smart enough to see, admit, and correct the program and sales copy abuses that supply the snipers with such lovely gobs of mud for hurling purposes."

Searchlight for Army Tested at Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, May 8 (AP)—Residents of this city gazed in wonderment last night at a shaft of light that penetrated the darkness for many miles. It originated from a mobile searchlight—undergoing test prior to its delivery to the army.

The searchlight is a 60-inch giant and throws a beam of three quarters of a million candlepower.

Engineers who built it say the light's concentrated narrow beam will illuminate any object within 50 miles.

British Prepare For Long-Distance Streamlined Train

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Britain's first regular long-distance streamline steam train is to pull out of London on its maiden trip next autumn, it is announced here.

This flier is to be run by the London and North Eastern Railway between Newcastle and London. It will be scheduled to cover the 268 miles each way in four hours.

The train is to be called "Silver Jubilee." It will have a small load, its total passenger allowance being 194. For the first time on British railways all the coaches will be specially streamlined.

It was hoped to inaugurate a high-speed trans-England service early in the summer. But plans for the "Silver Jubilee" mean that new rolling stock will have to be specially built.

When it comes into operation the train will steam out of Newcastle daily during the week at 10 a. m., arriving at King's Cross, London, at 2 p. m. On the return journey the departure will be made at 5:30 p. m. and Newcastle will be reached at 9:30 p. m. One stop is to be provided on the schedule, at Darlington. The streamlined flier is to stop at this town to make connections with other fast trains for Middlesborough, Stockton and Hartlepool.

Owing to the limited capacity of the train, passengers will be asked to pay a small extra sum, over and above the normal fare.

The "Silver Jubilee" may have far-reaching results upon British railway practice. It has hitherto been generally believed that there is little demand in the small British Isles for great train speeds except over small portions of line.

The L. N. E. Railway hopes to discover whether the public demand for limited trains of a high-speed character is sufficient to warrant their provision as a permanent feature of the railway timetable.

Australian Leaders Visit New Plant in Gold Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The Lieutenant Governor of the State, Sir James Mitchell, with the Minister for Lands, M. F. Troy, the Minister for Mines, S. W. Munsie, the leader of the Opposition, C. G. Latham and 50 representatives of business and finance visited Mt. Magnet on the Murchison gold field for the opening of the plant on Hill Sixty Mine. The journey from Perth and return covered nearly 1000 miles.

The directors of the company, which is an English one, are Lord Lee of Fareham, Sir Cyril Butler and Messrs. L. Amery, A. T. J. Fraser, Lionel Holland and Joseph Walker.

100-Year-Old Prints Seized by Japanese

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, May 7

THE latest victim of Japan's spy hunters is Hiroshige, the Japanese master of woodblock color printing, who died in 1858.

About a century ago the artist, whose landscapes are better known to Occidental art lovers than the work of any other Oriental, pictured Naruto Strait, between the islands of Shikoku and Awaji, showing the shore lines.

This area now is fortified. Yesterday the police swooped down upon a publisher who had issued reproductions of the work and seized 200 unsold prints. Further reproduction was forbidden. Scores of these pictures, however, already are owned abroad.

Swedish Swans Fed By Public Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Should a swan leave the Landskrona Lake near here and waddle to the nearest bank it would be received with courtesy by the clerks and the manager.

For Landskrona swans have a bank account, and this deposit has been the cause of a return of swans to Sweden after an absence of many years.

The swans first received their bank account in 1929 when the winter was so severe there was no food even for the few resident swans. Local townsmen started a "swan fund" so that meals could be bought for the white birds. The word seems soon to have spread among swan families.

Now other lake districts have taken the advice of Landskrona, and the swans find life so luxurious in Sweden that the country is said to be rapidly becoming the most popular swan wintering resort in Europe.

Front Garage and Flat Roof To Feature New Style House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The home of the future will have two rather radical major differences from the home of today, and a multitude of lesser differences, in the opinion of Hays & Simpson, Cleveland architects, whose conception of a livable low-cost home won the $2500 first prize in the General Electric Company competition.

The two most radical features of the prize-winning home—features put forward by many other architects in the same contest—are the flat roof and garage in front.

The flat roof not only saves all the waste cubic feet of the usual sloping roof home, but it makes a available roof porch. In the prize-winning home this porch extends over the first floor on the rear of the house and has a partial roof. The "sun deck" portion of the porch looks down upon a ground terrace enclosed by lattices, which is also a pleasant place in which to sit outdoors in the summer. This roof porch, which is over the living room, faces the rear.

"Why did we ever put garages in back anyway?" the architects ask, and answer in the same breath: "The rear garage is a hangover from the old barn days, nothing more. They couldn't put a barn in front, but we can put a garage in front, and have it an integral part of the house."

There are two arguments for the front garage: It is much more convenient because it is near the street; it saves the cost of a drive and turntable in the rear.

Another different feature is the minimum amount of basement. Only sufficient room is allowed by the heating plant and for storage. What about the laundry, one asks. The laundry is part of the kitchen, and by opening the door, a portion of the garage may be used. How about a recreation room, which have been popular basement features in many recent plans? The architects explain that their plan was built with a southern location in mind, and that the house makes for the maximum of outdoor living. The "recreation room" is the roof porch and the terrace. However, if an indoor "recreation room" is desired the basement may be enlarged to provide one.

This home could be erected in Cleveland for between $6000 and $7000. Costs will vary in other localities.

Alabama Married Men Lay Out CCC Homesteads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—More than 150 young married men from some 20 Alabama counties have entered Alabama CCC camps in Coffee County, to lay the groundwork for homestead subsistence projects for between 500 and 700 families.

The men, most of them between the ages of 18 and 25, with a few around 30 and with an average of two children each, were selected from relief rolls. Some day, certain of them will own one of the farms they are preparing for homesteads, if plans of the Alabama Relief Administration work out. It is estimated that a homestead, comprising a 40- to 60-acre tract, improvements and implements, will cost $1250.

THE COLLINGWOOD

A small, quiet hotel. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.

45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

SPORTSWEAR
DRESSES
HATS
COATS and SUITS

Emily SHOPS
35 Temple Place, Boston
Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg - Washington

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR NEW
SUMMER DRESSES

You'll be amazed at the large assortment of youthfully styled Chiffons and Prints for all occasions
from $6.95 up

Also, smart washable Crepes in lovely pastel colors and novelty cottons
from $5.00 up

Sizes 12 to 46, also Half Sizes.

389 5th Ave. HAAS N. Y. City
Cor. 36th St., Second Floor

TERMS TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE

no Cash down

Come see how easy it is to pay for new Goodyears

G3 Goodyear All-Weather

Extras That Cost YOU Nothing Extra!
—43% more miles of real non-skid mileage
—Quicker-Stopping Grip — famous Goodyear Margin of Safety.
—Blowout Protection in EVERY Ply
—and guaranteed, of course, against road hazards as well as defects, with our service back of it.

Official Light and Brake Station #300 at Our Boston Store

GOODYEAR SERVICE

SOMERVILLE 297 Highland Ave. Davis Square SOM. 2121
BOSTON 1345 Boylston St. near Red Sox Ball Park COM. 1165
CAMBRIDGE 1065 Massachusetts Ave. Putnam Square TRO. 8100

... SEE ... the remarkable new group picture of The Mother Church, including the new Publishing House in today's MAGAZINE SECTION.

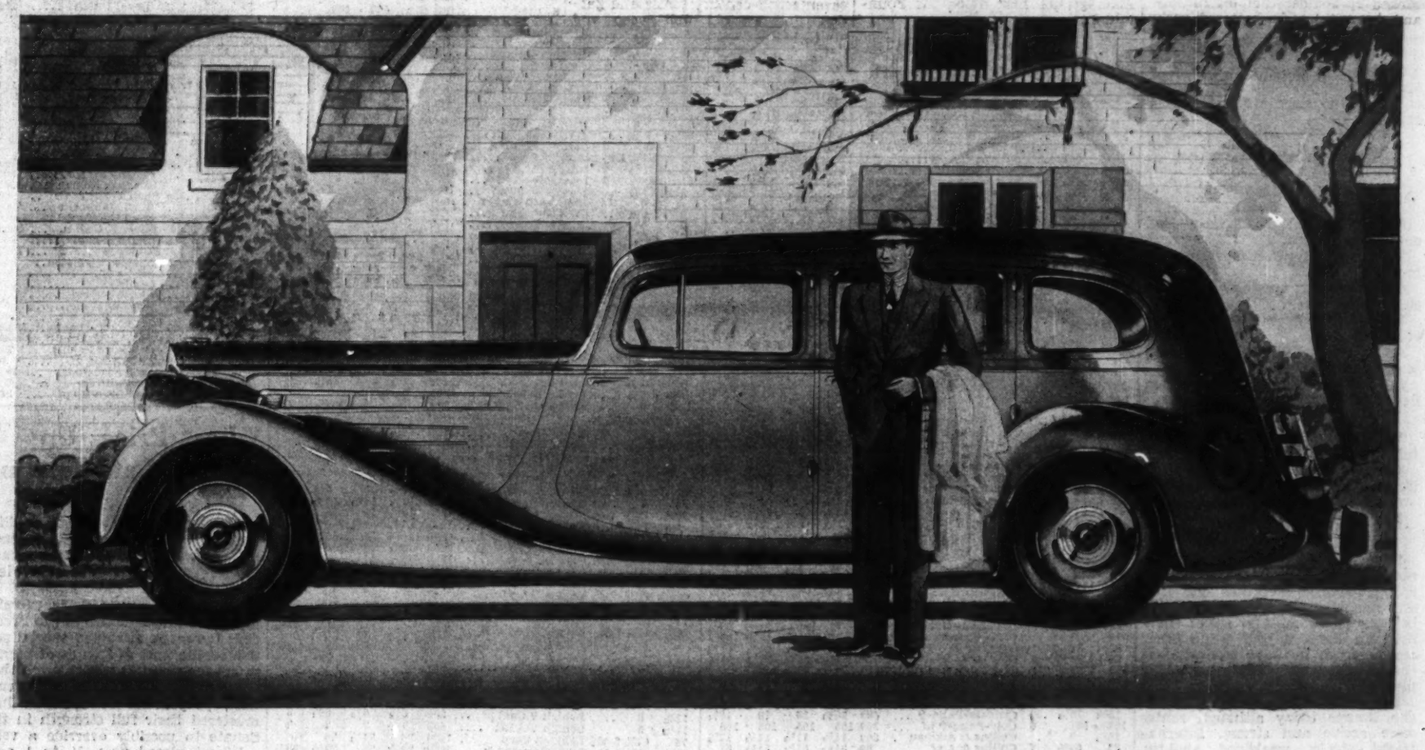
AGENTS WANTED

Easy to sell. Liberal commission to qualified agents

Turn to the Magazine Section. Visualize that beautiful, new group picture by a famous artist and a nationally known architect enlarged to 22"x15" and exquisitely reproduced in 4 colors ready for framing for only $3.00. Just show your sample—it sells itself. Write at once for terms, territory, etc.

EMERY-BUTTERFIELD, ASSOCIATES
19 East 33rd Street, New York, U. S. A.

"I found out why PACKARD is selling 48.2* per cent of all the large Fine Cars in America"



"I am one of the thousands of people who went along year after year without buying or even trying the new fine cars. Why I did that doesn't matter. I just did.

"But finally my old car reached the end of the trail. I simply had to buy a new one—and I decided it was going to be a new big fine car.

"For I was determined that my family should not be without the safety and comfort that only the large car completely provides. And besides, I refused to give up the distinction, the pride of ownership, that a big car offers. Why, to give that up would be like a man resigning from his clubs.

"When I heard that Packard was selling

nearly half of all the fine cars in America, I decided to try it first. I accepted my Packard dealer's offer and took one of his Revelation Rides.

"And let me tell you it *was* a revelation. I never dreamed anything on four wheels could be so fine in every way. But just to make sure I was right, I drove every other fine car over the same route. That convinced me. The others were good, certainly. But Packard was so far out in front, there wasn't any question. I knew then why Packard was outselling all the others. And I knew, too, that I wouldn't be happy until I owned a 1935 Packard myself!"

*During the last six months for which records are complete, 48.2% of all purchasers of cars selling for more than $2245 selected Packard.

Revelation without obligation . . .

Whether you are driving a fine car that has seen its best days, or whether you have never owned a fine car, your Packard dealer invites you to take a Packard Revelation Ride.

There are two rides to choose from: the shorter Ride No. 1, or the all-day Ride No. 2.

Whichever you choose, there is no obligation. But whichever you choose you will discover that, while small cars have been greatly improved during the past few years, fine cars have made even greater advances. And you will discover, too, that of all the fine cars you have ever driven, Packard is by far the finest.

PACKARD
EIGHT-SUPER-EIGHT-TWELVE

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Listed Stock Quotations

Many Stocks Establish New High Prices for the Year 1935

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Advances In Vigorous Way Over Broad Front

Utilities and Oils Are Prominent Features in Price Upswing

By Forrest Price

Forward march was the command given stocks today.

And up they went over a broad front.

And many reached new highs for the year.

A total of about 1,300,000 shares changed hands.

There was some difference of opinion as to whether the passing of the soldier's bonus bill by the United States Senate was responsible for the upswing.

The inflationary implications of the bill are not disputed. And higher prices for most everything in the stock market would naturally follow.

But here's the catch. The President is expected to veto the measure. Then the question arises as to whether it can be passed over the veto. From the way stocks acted today the majority seemed to think it could be done.

The utilities and oil stocks were prominently strong. But nearly everything went up—even the downtrodden rails.

New highs were made by the Public Service issues, the 6 per cents advancing about 7 points. American Telephone also rose to a new high.

American Power & Light 6 per cent gained 3 to a new high.

Other strong spots were Continental Oil, Pure Oil preferred, Seaboard Oil, Shell Union Oil, Skelly Oil preferred and Standard Oils of California, Indiana and New York.

Homestake Mining had a gain of 10 points. Among other good advances were those of Goodyear, Dome Mines, Eastman Kodak, United Fruit, U. S. Rubber issues.

United States Government issues made a better appearance today in the bond market. Some of the second-grade corporate issues were firmer while the better grade moved forward slightly.

The leading commodities were steady to firm. Wheat prices turned upward at Chicago in the late trading. The cotton market undertone was steady.

It may or may not be significant of future financial operations that the National Steel Corporation has filed application with the Securities Commission to float $50,000,000 of bonds. It is the largest industrial issue that has yet been applied for from the commission.

The likelihood is that it portends applications for further large issues. The banks are more than willing to make loans with maturities of several years to large corporations in good financial position. Short-term loans are not so much desired.

Help may be extended to small concerns later on provided they can show relatively strong financial standing. But the banks naturally are cautious, and although money is abundant, they are not taking chances.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; industrials lead entire list upward.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Higher; specialties and oils show wide gains.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; silver currencies lower.

Cotton: Higher; trade buying; scarcity of contracts.

Sugar: Higher; active commission house buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; renewed inflation talk.

Corn: Firm; May premiums tightening.

Cattle: Steers weak; top $16.15.

Hogs: Steady; top $9.25.

Foreign

London—Although business was restricted on the Stock Exchange today, gilt-edged securities and iron and steel shares were steadily maintained. Gold mining issues held firm on Paris buying while other stocks which included transatlantic shares eased on profit-taking. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Trading was hesitant on the Bourse today although rentes were active and strong. International stocks weakened slightly, while Youngs loan issues held firm. French and Belgian industrial shares registered general heaviness. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—After a weak opening, prices in general recovered slightly on the Boerse today. The closing was quiet.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Div.	Payable	Stock of Record
Cr'n Zellerb'h pf A	..75c	June 1	May 16
Do pf B	.....75c	June 1	May 16
Ky Util 7% pf	.....50c	May 29	May 17
W P Serv $1.50 pf A	.75c	June 1	May 13

Resumed

Fajardo Sugar	....$1.50	June 1	May 15

Regular

Bos&Alb R R Co	.....$2.50	June 30	May 31
Bos RR Hldg Co 4pf	..$2	S July 10	June 29
Collins&Aik C 7pf	.$1.75	Q June 1	May 20
Columbian Carbon	...$1	Q June 1	May 17
Congoleum-Nairn	...40c	Q June 15	June 1
Joliet & Chi R R gtd cm	.....$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Lincoln Stores, Inc	.25c	Q June 1	May 24
Do pf	.....$1.75	Q June 1	May 24
Nebraska P 7% pf	.$1.75	Q June 1	May 24
Do 6% pf	.....$1.50	Q June 1	May 14
Ohio Pow 6% pf	.$1.50	Q June 1	May 14
Ponce Elec 7% pf	.$1.75	Q July 1	May 9
Public El L 6% pf	.$1.50	Q June 1	May 14
Rols-Royce Ltd (Amer Dep Rec) or rts	..55c	... May 14	Apr. 4
Union Tank Car	....30c	Q June 1	May 17
United Oil Trust Shrs	....$1	...	...
Ser H, reg	.....15c	.. June 1	...
Do Ser H bear	.....15c	.. June 1	...
Wheel El 6% pf	...$1.50	Q June 1	May 9

Cotton Market Steady

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Trade price fixing in old crop positions imparted a steady undertone to the cotton market today, although forward deliveries lagged under scattering liquidation. The tone was aided by an unfavorable view of the weekly weather report and steadiness of other markets. July rallied from 11.72 to 11.89, or 12 points net higher, while later positions at the beginning of the last hour were ruling at net advances of 1 to 5 points.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 8	Last May 7
7½	4		Adams Express	3100	8¾	8¼	8½	8½
11⅜	8		Addressograph	3400	11¾	11⅛	11¼	11¼
8¾	4½		Advance Rumely	400	5	5	5	
122	104¾	3	Air Reduction	3200	122	119¾	120	120
30½	18¾	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	800	123	119¾	123	120
1⅞	¾		Alleghany Corp (h)	1300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
7	2¾		Allgh pf ww xxx (h)	1400	7	6½	7	7
6½	2		Allegh pf ww XL (h)	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
146	125	6	Allied Chem	100	146	146	146	146
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	1500	168	143¼	146	143¼
18⅜	12		Allis Chalmers	100	194¾	194¾	194¾	193¾
3⅝	2⅛		Amal Leather	2800	18⅝	17⅜	18⅝	17¼
65	48½	2	Amerada	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	
27¼	13½		Am Bank Note	2200	85	84½	84½	
63½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	6800	27½	26¾	27¼	25¾
10⅛	6½		Am Crystal Sug	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	
110	57⅝		Am Crys Sug pf	2800	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅝
29⅝	21	.80†	Am Brake Shoe	200	110	109½	110	108
30¼	10		Am Car & Fdry	300	25	25	25	
123¾	110	4†	Am Can	1200	14⅞	14½	14¾	14
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	4200	121	118¼	121	117½
48⅝	25½		Am Car & F pf	600	167	163¾	166¾	166
13½	8		Am Chain	1300	35	34	35	34⅝
85¼	38		Am Chain pf	100	12	12	12	11⅝
84	66	3†	Am Chicle	200	83½	82	83½	82
33¼	22½		Am Com Alcohol	300	33	32	32	31¼
3	1½		Am Encaustic T	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
25¼	14		Am & For Pow	800	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
8½	2½		Am & For Pow pf	400	17½	17⅜	17½	16¾
25⅝	17		Am & For Pow 2pf	900	6	5⅝	6	
32½	29½	2.40	Am Hide & L pf	100	23	23	23	22
4½	3½		Am Home pr	500	31½	30½	31¼	30½
37¾	28⅝	6	Am Ice	500	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3¾
7	4½		Am Ice pf	500	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3¾
20¾	8		Am International	3800	7½	6¾	7½	6¾
56½	32		Am Locomotive	400	11⅝	11⅛	11½	11¼
8¾	4¼		Am Loco pf	100	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
9½	4½		Am Mach & Met	400	9	8¾	9	8¾
20⅞	12¾		Am Mach & M ct	300	9	8¾	9	8¾
101	72		Am Metal	1200	19¾	19¼	19¾	19
23¾	18½	.80†	Am Mach & Fy	1300	101	101	101	
3⅞	1⅝		Am Power & Lt	900	20⅜	20	20⅜	20⅛
15¾	8¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1500	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¼
22½	10½	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	1400	23½	22⅞	23½	22⅝
16⅛	10½		Am Radiator	1400	23½	22⅞	23⅜	22⅝
149	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	3900	32½	30⅝	32½	30⅝
24	15¾		Am Rolling Mill	100	148	146	146	
76½	66	4	Am Safety Razor	1900	19¾	18¾	19⅜	18⅜
24⅝	18½		Am Seating	600	76	75	75	75
26¼	20	2	Am Sm Tobacco	400	23	22⅝	23	22⅝
45⅜	31⅝		Am Shipbuilding	40	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½
144	121	7	Am Smelt & Ref	12800	48⅝	43¾	44⅝	43⅛
117	103	7½pf	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	144	143¼	144	143
73½	52	2†	Am Snuff	300	116⅞	115¾	116½	116
137	72½		Am Snuff pf	100	137	137	137	
85	72½	5	Am Tobacco	10	137	137	137	
87¾	74¾		Am Tobacco B	600	85	84	85	83⅜
43	33½	2†	Am Steel Fdries	500	87⅜	86½	87	85¼
70½	58½		Am Stores	300	13⅝	12¾	13½	12
40½	126½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	35	35	35	
116½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	4500	63½	62¾	63½	62⅛
3⅝	2½		Am Type Fdrs (h)	400	3	3	3	
9	9		Am Typ F pf (h)	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
14⅞	7¼	.80	Am Wat W & E	2600	13½	12	13¼	11¾
64	48	6	Am Wat Ipf	400	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	10⅜
9¼	4⅞		Am Woolen	400	61¼	61	61¼	
45⅛	35½		Am Woolen pf	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
4⅞	3		Am Writ Pap (h)	1300	41⅞	41	41⅞	40½
14⅞	8		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4	4	4	
20½	16⅛		Anaconda Cop	100	4	4	4	
21⅝	14	.60	Anaconda Wire	35400	14⅞	13¼	14⅞	13½
109	103	6½	Anchor Cap	400	109½	19	19¾	20
41⅞	36	1†	Anchor Cap pf	400	13⅞	13⅞	14	14½
106¼	97	7	Archer Daniels	800	107⅛	107½	107½	
6¼	3¼		Armour Del pf	100	42	41	42	40¼
7⅝	5½	6	Armour Ill	2500	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
6⅝			Armour Ill pr pf	300	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
13⅜	7½		Arnold Constable	400	8½	8	8½	8
70	48		Asso Dry Goods	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
58⅜	35¾	2e	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	
27½	19½		Atchison T&SF	10500	40¾	39½	40⅜	39⅞
25⅝	21½		Atl Coast Line	2100	24⅜	23⅞	24	23⅞
43	32¾	2e	Atl Refining	3300	24⅜	21¾	22	21½
29¾	15		Atlas Powder	900	38¼	37½	38¼	37⅝
73¼	4		Atlas Powder pf	80	111	111	111	111¼
14	6½		Atlas Tack	100	5½	5½	5½	
5⅝	3		Auburn Auto	100	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
			Austin Nichols	900	20¼	20	20¼	19⅛
			Aviation Corp Del	1600	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin L pf (h)	400	9	8½	8½	
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	11	10½	10⅝	10½
17⅞	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅜
109	100¼	6½	Bamberger pf	100	108½	108½	108½	109
42¾	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	41	40¾	41	
48¾	37½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	60	115	114½	115	114
9¼	5⅞	4a	Bayuk Cig	100	40¼	40¼	40½	
82½	72		Barnsdall A	2900	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
13⅝	11½	.50b	Beech-Nut Pack	400	82	81	82	
17½	11⅜		Belding Hem	400	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅜
17⅜	15⅛	1½	Bendix Aviation	1400	15	14½	15	14⅝
38¼	34	2	Beneficial Ind Ln	4600	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	37
34⅜	21⅜		Best & Co	900	37	36⅞	37	35¾
77⅜	55¾		Bethlehem Steel	4500	25¾	24⅝	25⅜	24½
15⅞	14¾		Beth Steel pf	400	65½	64¾	65½	
13⅞	9¼		Bigelow Sanford	90	18½	18¼	18½	
10	9¼		Blaw Knox	600	11¼	11	11¼	11
59⅞	49¾	3	Boeing Airplane	900	55	53	55	53½
98	90	4†	Bohn Alum & Br	600	98	96	96	95½
25¾	21	1.60	Bon Ami A	60	96	95½	95½	
35½	28¼	1.50	Borden	2800	34	33¾	34	33¾
30½	24⅛	2	Borg Warner	900	34⅝	33½	34⅛	33¼
9⅞	8¾	.10b	Briggs Mfg	4300	39½	38⅝	39½	37¾
3	2⅜	3	Bridgeport Brass	1800	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝
36½	36½	2a	Briggs & Strat	500	33	33	33	32⅜
44⅛	36½	3	Bristol Myers	400	33¾	32½	33¼	32⅜
96¾	90	6	Broklyn Man T	400	39¼	39	39	
3½	1⅜		Brooklyn M T pf	500	96¾	94½	96½	
56½	43	5	Brooklyn Queens	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6⅝	4¼		Brooklyn Un Gas	400	56	55	56	55
13	8½		Bucyrus Erie	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	
5¼	3¼		Bucyrus E cv pf	700	11⅜	11¼	11½	11¼
33	27		Budd Mfg	1600	4	3¾	4	3⅝
4⅜	2½		Budd Mfg pf	120	28½	27	27⅝	27
15	8¼		Budd Wheel	1800	4⅜	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝
8⅞	3		Bullard	400	11	10⅝	11	10⅝
15¾	13¼	.60	Burns Bros pf	30	4½	4½	4½	
22½	10		Burroughs Add	1100	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	15⅛
2⅝	1½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	500	11	10¾	11	10⅝
20⅝	11⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
60	32	..	Byers	600	14¼	14	14¼	13½
		..	Byers pf	30	45	44¾	45	

—C—

42½	34⅞	1½	Calif Packing	600	36½	36	36½	35¾
1⅛	⅞	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
16⅜	8¾	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	500	3½	3½	3½	3½
13¾	9¼	.40	Canada Dry	400	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
36	30¼	2	Canadian Pacific	1000	11	10½	10⅝	10½
7⅛	4⅝	3	Cannon Mills	3000	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
38	32½	3	Capital Admin	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
83	45¾		Capital Admin pf	400	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
45⅞	36½	1†	Case Thresh	30	38	38	38	38
35⅝	26½		Caterpillar Trac	5300	59	56	59	58⅝
4⅝	1½		Celanese Corp	5400	46	44⅞	46	44⅜
39	26½		Celotex Co (h)	5400	23½	22½	23½	20⅝
2M	1¼	4	Case Thresh pf	500	2½	2½	2½	2
2⅝	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	430	98	97	99	97½
29	22¼	1½	Celotex Co pf (h)	400	2	2	2	
55½	34	..	Central Aguirre	2000	20	20½	20¼	20½
63¾	38⅝	2	Central RR of NJ	200	38	38⅝	38⅝	28¾
4⅝	3⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	27500	59	56	58½	56¼
32¼	22	..	Certain-Teed	200	4½	4½	4½	
44⅞	36	3	Certain-Teed pf	200	41	41	41	
45⅜	37½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	100	40½	40	40½	
2⅜	1¼	..	Ches & Ohio	3000	42¾	42	42¾	
3	¼	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	1	1	1	
5⅝	2⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
10⅝	4½	..	Chi & N'western	1000	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
7⅞	4⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
28½	20	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2000	7¼	6¾	7¼	6⅝
2⅝	1	..	Chi Pneu T pf	3700	28¾	27¾	28¾	27½
4½	1⅝	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
29¾	25½	2	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
16	9	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	27	26	27	26
43½	31	1†	Chile Copper	250	16½	15¼	16½	15
24	20	2	Chrysler	48500	43½	41½	43½	41⅝
100	27	6½	City Ice & Fuel	500	23½	23¾	23¾	23½
15	12⅜	.80	City Ice & F pf	350	100	99¾	100	
209	161⅞	8	Clark Equipment	300	13½	12½	13	13
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola	200	204½	204½	204½	203
107⅝	101	6	Colgate-Palm-P	100	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜
15⅜	9	..	Colg-Palm-P pf	800	16⅜	16	16	16¼
85	69¾	7	Collins & Aikman	300	105	105	105	105
8½	5	..	Collins & A pf	800	11⅜	11	11½	10⅞
26⅝	17	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	60	81½	81¼	81½	81
19⅝	10¾	..	Colo2F&I pf (h)	200	1½	1½	1½	
9⅞	3⅜	..	Colo & Southern	30	8¾	8¾	8¾	
67	35½	6	Columbia Gas	3500	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
49	34½	2	Columbia G pf A	300	62¾	62¾	62¾	61½
82¼	57	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	9500	50¾	47¾	50¼	47½
47¼	39½	2	Columbian Carb	2200	62½	60⅞	62½	60
58¾	52½	3	Comm Credit	3700	44	42⅝	43	42¾
118½	109¾	6½	Comm Cred pf	800	58¼	57¼	58	57¼
32¾	29	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	260	116½	114½	115¾	114¾
33	29½	2	Comm Cr 6% pf B	120	31¾	31¼	31½	31¼
65½	56	2†	Comm Inv Tr	3500	65½	64½	65½	64
115½	111	6k	Comm I Tr cf pf	200	114	114	114	113¾
28⅜	17¼	.85†	Comm Solvents	800	57¾	57⅝	57¾	57⅜
1¾	¾	..	Comwith & So	4000	19⅞	18⅞	19⅝	19
10½	9	3	Comwith & S 6pf	1500	43¾	42	43½	41½
8	5⅞	..	Congress Cigar	300	10½	10½	10½	
34⅞	27	1.60	Conde Nast Pub	300	8	8	8	
42	23⅞	4½	Congoleum Nairn	2000	33¼	33	33¼	32⅝
7½	4¼	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4½	4½	4½	
16½	7	.50g	Consol Film I pf	300	17¼	17	17¼	17
24½	15⅞	1	Consol Oil	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
96¼	92½	5	Consol Gas	9500	24½	23½	24⅜	23⅜
2¼	1½	..	Consol Gas pf	800	94¾	94	94¾	94
8¾	6½	..	Consol Laundries	200	2	1⅞	2	
112	108½	8	Consol Oil	37500	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½
3⅞	2½	..	Consol Oil pf	700	110½	109	110¼	8½
1⅞	⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	4	3¾	4	
13⅜	9½	..	Consol Textile	300	½	½	½	3¾
5½	3½	..	Container A	400	8¾	8½	8¾	½
6¾	4½	..	Contin Can	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
1	¾	..	Cont Baking A	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
2	1	..	Cont Baking B	200	5¾	5	5⅜	
74½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	2000	¾	¾	¾	¾
29	9	.15b	Cont Dis Fibre	1700	73½	72¾	73½	73½
34	28½	1.20†	Cont Insurance	1800	8¾	8¾	8¾	
2⅝	¾	..	Cont Motors	800	33½	31⅞	33½	32
20⅞	15¼	.12½b	Cont Oil	700	1	⅞	1	
48½	41⅝	3	Corn Exchange	26900	20⅝	19⅞	20⅜	19¾
71¾	62	3	Corn Products	100	44¼	43¼	44¼	43½
6⅞	4½	..	Coty	3200	71¾	68½	71	68¼
39⅞	35½	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	40¾	40¼	40¾	39½
16⅜	12½	..	Crosley Radio	400	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜
31	23½	..	Crown Cork & S	500	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜
47¾	43¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	800	31½	29¾	31½	29¾
6⅝	3½	..	Crown Cellerback	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	100	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
7⅞	5	..	Cuba Co	300	19	19	19	17⅞
7⅝	5⅜	..	Cuba Ry pf	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	5¾
71	40½	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	6
47½	40	2½	Cuban Am S pf	1050	71	69½	70⅞	68½
22⅞	15	..	Cudahy Packing	300	40½	40½	40½	40½
101	80½	7	Curtis Publishg	1700	20½	19¾	20½	19⅞
3	2	..	Curtis Pub pf	500	100½	100	100½	100
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtis-Wright	2200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
20¾	16	..	Curtiss-Wright A	800	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
		..	Cutler Hammer	500	19	18⅝	18¾	18⅜

—D—

31	22¾	..	Dere & Co	2600	28¾	27⅞	28¾	27½
36	19	.30g	Deere & Co pf	800	26	25¼	25⅞	25¼
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	4000	28½	28	28	27⅞
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	2200	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
78½	65	4	Detroit Edison	200	78	77¼	78½	77⅝
50¾	36	1½†	Devoe & Ray A	300	39½	39½	39½	

Wheat Prices Up In Late Trading

CHICAGO, May 8 (AP)—Rallies thatinu some quarters were ascribed to renewed inflation talk made wheat prices turn upward in late trading today.

Reported moves to delay submitting the Patman bonus bill to President Roosevelt attracted special notice on the part of friends of higher prices for grain. It was asserted that these moves meant avoiding a veto until proponents of the bill had mustered their full strength in the Senate to possibly override a veto.

Wheat closed firm, ⅛ to 1 cent above yesterday's finish, July 95½-⅝, corn ⅛ off to ⅜up, July 81¾-⅞, oats ⅛-⅜ advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 7 cents.

Oregon-Washington Water

Oregon-Washington Water Service Company reports gross revenues of $465,959 for the year ended March 31, as compared with $442,300 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than federal income tax, totaled $273,710, as compared with $250,-929. Gross corporate income (balance before bond interest, depreciation, etc.) amounted to $193,441, which compares with $192,487 for the year ended March 31, 1934.

California Water Service

California Water Service Company reports gross revenues of $2,075,481 for the year ended March 31, as compared with $2,004,013 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than federal income tax, totaled $1,068,699, compared with $1,017,009. Gross corporate income (balance before bond interest, depreciation, etc.) amounted to $1,014,566, which compares with $994,-332 for the year ended March 31, 1934.

Steel Scrap Prices Up

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—As a result of advances at Chicago and Philadelphia, the Iron Age composite price of steel scrap has risen to $10.58 a gross ton from $10.42 in the previous week. The rise is attributed in part to heavy export demand. The composites for finished steel and pig iron are unchanged at 2.124 cents a pound and $17.80 a ton, respectively.

Kennecott Copper Profit

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Earnings of Kennecott Copper Corporation, in the first quarter, were at the annual rate of $1 a share, Stephen Birch, chairman, told stockholders at the annual meeting. The corporation sales of copper in the first quarter ran ahead of the like period last year, he said, with domestic sales amounting to 30 per cent of the total volume.

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 8	Last May 7
32½	26⅛	.17	Diamond Match	1300	32	31¾	32	31⅞
43¾	34½	2†	Dome Mines	3800	43⅞	41½	43⅝	41
12⅝	8½	1.20	Dominion Stores	800	8¾	8½	8¾	
26⅛	17½	..	Douglas A	3900	25½	25⅛	25½	24⅝
99½	89⅜	1½e	Dresser A	300	17	17	17	16⅞
113¾	104	5	du Pont de Nem	3801	99½	96¾	98⅜	96⅛
			Duquesne Li pf	1000	112	112	112	

—E—

146	110⅛	5	Eastman Kodak	2000	140½	138½	140	136
20⅛	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	4000	18½	18⅜	18¾	18
39	19½	..	Elec Auto-Lits	3000	21½	20⅝	21¾	20⅜
6⅛	3½	..	Elec Boat	500	4½	4½	4½	4¼
8⅜	6½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜
2	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	8400	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
8¾	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	2700	2¾

Business and Industry

Home Construction for Month of April Largest Since 1931

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Cotton Men Chagrined Over Rome Criticism

C. T. Revere, Back From Congress, Insists False Packing Very Rare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—A number of cotton shippers here were surprised that the World Cotton Congress in Rome considered the facts warranted adopting the strongly worded resolution condemning "false packing" of American cotton, C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow and Potter, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. They will, however, guard more carefully in the future against such errors.

Mr. Revere, who is an outstanding cotton authority, was the only official American delegate invited to the cotton conference and the only American asked to be a guest speaker. Although he was unable to attend personally, his speech, which was read, was cordially received, according to reports.

Reaction to Complaints

When he read the text of the resolution passed last Saturday, Mr. Revere said he called a number of shippers to get their reaction to the charges.

"They can't understand why this complaint came at this time," he said. "The cases of 'false packing' are extremely rare and while there have been such instances in past times, they have been so few and far between that there isn't much ground for complaint."

Mr. Revere added that he was told the resolution "will put the shippers on their guard more than ever and, moreover, every effort will be made to enable the complainers to register their complaints and to trace the faulty bales back to their original source."

In presenting the position of American cotton in the world today, Mr. Revere, in his speech delivered at the Congress, stressed that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's program of reducing cotton production was an emergency and not a permanent policy.

"I do not believe our Administration intends," he declared "or that the temper of the American people will sanction, that a frankly avowed emergency program shall be permitted to congeal into bureaucratic rigidity."

Deplores Restrictions

Mr. Revere deplored the "supreme tragedy" that "foreign consumers of American cotton should have been forced to the conclusion that protective measures regarding future supplies were imperative."

He reminded the conference that there was no section in the world so ably fitted and equipped to produce cotton as in the southern portion of the United States. He pointed out that many of the 50 localities throughout the world now growing cotton, were not particularly successful in their ventures. Proof of this, he said, was the fact that "in spite of strenuous efforts to increase production this season, the yield of 'outside' growths has fallen below that of last year."

Famous British Banker Has Optimistic Outlook

CHICAGO, May 8 (AP)—Sir Josiah Stamp, famous British banker, railroad man and economist announced a cheerful view of affairs in the United States upon his arrival yesterday for a three-day visit.

He summed up a discussion of unemployment, relief policies, and the prospects for inflation with this conclusion:

"The United States is bound to get along better now, no matter what you do."

That followed from his observation that recovery was occurring throughout the world.

"The world is rising," he said.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1935.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company payable June 1, 1935, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 17, 1935. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary.*

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BOX L-38,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Bank Asks for More Concessions to U. K.

By the Associated Press

Montreal, May 7

THE May monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada asserted yesterday that the time has arrived for the United States to make substantial concessions on goods from the British Empire.

While the annual surplus of commodity exports of the United States over commodity imports has averaged $560,000,000 in the last nine years, the letter said, $495,000,000 of this surplus is in trade with the British Empire, and $400,000,000 of it in trade with Great Britain alone.

"With most Governments attempting to regulate their imports from each country in accordance with the sales to that country, the large import balance of the British Empire in its trade with the United States assumes special significance," the letter says.

"It is inevitable that if Great Britain is to continue to absorb excess goods from the United States, quotas for other countries must be smaller than would otherwise be the case," the letter sets forth.

Eastman Sees Roads Improving With The Help of Government

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, told the delegates to the convention of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks here today that the future of the railroads was not as dark as painted and "with the help of the Government they should respond quickly to favorable business winds."

"I still believe that railroad traffic and revenues can be increased materially by improved service and a thorough overhauling and revision of the rate structure," he said. "I am still confident that conditions generally can be much improved if all important forms of transportation are brought under the reasonable, impartial, and stabilizing control of a single federal body. I continue in the conviction that these various forms of transportation can, without loss of the competition which is of real value, curb cutthroat competition and avail themselves of the many opportunities to work together as allies."

Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Banks, and chairman of the association's committee on railroads, praised Mr. Eastman's program, stating that, "considered collectively, his activities have been of great value to the railroads and to those interested in railroad securities."

Criticism of the Government's railroad policy was voiced by John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads. He declared it was not "fair play for the Government to regulate the railroads in practically every direction and leave their competitors free of such regulations."

New Treasury Issue Yield 0.152 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—Tenders for about $50,000,000 of 273-day Treasury bills, dated May 8, 1935, and maturing Feb. 5, 1936, which were offered May 3, were opened May 6, according to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The total amount applied for was $165,006,000, of which $50,091,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.975, equivalent to a rate of about 0.033 per cent per annum, to 99.881, equivalent to a rate of about 0.157 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for a the latter price was accepted.

The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.835 and the average rate is about 0.152 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Utah Bank Deposits Have Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Deposits in Utah banks have increased $28,000,000 since June, 1933, four months after the national bank holiday according to a consolidated bank statement just issued by John A. Malia, state bank commissioner.

The statement shows current deposits of $121,404,976 in 46 state banks and 13 national banks.

On June 30, 1933, the aggregate deposits were $93,400,000, while on June 30, 1934, total deposits amounted to $102,683,000. Bank Commissioner Malia interprets the increase as a reflection of returning confidence in state and national banks as well as an indication of increased incomes.

Chinese Canned Goods Consumption Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—There is a growing consumption of domestic canned foods in the Chinese market, particularly canned vegetables, according to a report to the Commerce Department at Washington. Packed peas, string beans, catsup, corn, peaches and pears are the most in demand.

Prices of canned foods at retail are approximately half of those prevailing for American brands.

The quality of Chinese canned foods, the report states, is not comparable to the American product but the difference in price is an important factor with a consuming public whose buying power has been substantially curtailed.

Increased tariff rates on canned foods have markedly reduced imports of this American item into China, the report points out.

N. Y. Experts Hit Peek's Views On U. S. Debtor State

Dr. Nadler Says That Data of the Special Trade Adviser Is "All Wrong"

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—The recent statement by George N. Peek, Special Trade Adviser to the President, that foreigners last year used $732,000,000 of the excess of exchange in their dealings with the United States for purchasing securities in this country was branded "all wrong" by Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of finance at New York University. Most of this money, according to Dr. Nadler, belonged to Americans who shipped it back to this country from abroad.

Figures Not Valid

The consensus among high economic and banking circles in Wall Street concurred in this view. The opinion was also expressed that Mr. Peek's figures were "doubtful and had no validity;" that he generalized from a highly abnormal situation that lasted about three months last year when this country had suddenly revalued the dollar, pulling the rate down from 65 per cent to 59.06 per cent, a situation which precipitated the vast inflow here of gold.

"Mr. Peek assumed that the $732,000,000 which was used to purchase American securities belonged to foreigners," Dr. Nadler told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "This does not seem to be correct. Most of this money belonged to Americans who had shipped their capital abroad during 1932 and the early part of 1933. Since the money did not belong to foreigners, obviously it could not be used for the purchase of merchandise by them or for the payment of war debts. And since the funds belonged to Americans, they endeavored to transfer them back to this country. This in turn resulted in a large demand for dollars which could be met only through the shipment of gold."

In this connection, Professor Nadler pointed out that during 1934 the monetary stock of gold of the world increased by $1,500,000,000, at the present rate of exchange, of which $1,400,000,000 was the increase in the United States—"a clear indication of a favorable balance of payments for this country."

Dr. Nadler launched into an attack of Mr. Peek's suggestions that the United States should negotiate country by country on a conditional most-favored-nation basis—thereby not extending the benefits of a treaty with one country by generalizing them to other countries.

U. S. Trade Balance

He declared that Mr. Peek does not take into consideration the fact that the United States has a favorable trade balance with most countries of the world and the concessions it would have to make to other countries if it endeavored to increase its foreign trade only by bilateral treaties and the elimination of the unconditional most-favored-nation policy of Cordell Hull.

Citing as an example this country's trade with Japan, Dr. Nadler said:

"Our trade shows a large excess of exports over imports. In addition, Japan has to pay principal and interest on a large volume of obligations outstanding in the United States. If a reciprocal treaty were to be made with Japan, the United States obviously would have to make large concessions to that country, which apparently this country is not ready to make.

"As a matter of fact, with the exception of South America and a few other countries, the balance of trade as well as the balance of payments of the United States is favorable. Mr. Peek probably knows by now that foreign trade presents merely an exchange of commodities and/or services. If the United States wishes to increase its exports, it must give foreigners an opportunity to pay. Since this country is not in the mood to make foreign commitments, the only way it would seem to increase American exports is through increasing imports."

Present Abnormalities

Mr. Peek's inference that foreigners won't use dollars when they get them to buy our goods was scouted by experts here who pointed to our favorable balance of trade. One authority commented that: "The only thing that would justify the conclusion that foreigners won't use dollars to buy goods, as far as Mr. Peek's figures are concerned, is on the assumption that we would revalue the dollar each year." He added that "you get abnormalities when you do abnormal things."

U. S. Imports Gain In Last Two Years

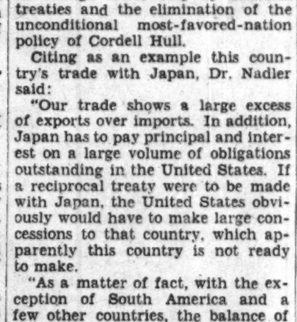


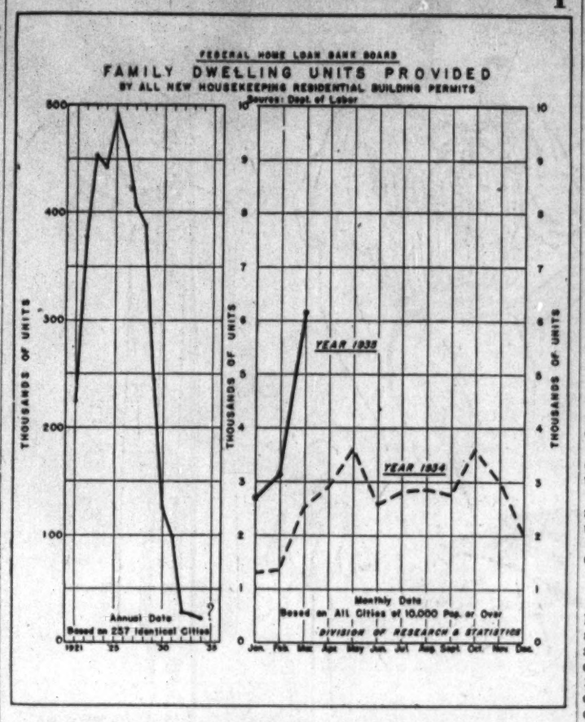
Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHILE the United States has been gradually losing its export market for farm products, imports have increased during the the last two years.

For the first eight months of the 1932-33 season, imports of agricultural products amounted to $365,891,000; for the similar 1933-34 period, $499,997,000, and for the comparable 1934-35 interval, $527,003,000.

For 1st Quarter Home Building In U. S. Reverses 10-Year Dip


FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD
FAMILY DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED
BY ALL NEW HOUSEKEEPING RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS
Source: Dept. of Labor
THOUSANDS OF UNITS
YEAR 1935
YEAR 1934
Annual Data
Based on 257 Identical Cities
1921 '33 '34 '35
Monthly Data
Based on All Cities of 10,000 Pop. or Over
DIVISION OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

As indicated by the above chart, new urban residential construction in 1935 gives indication of a new upward trend, reversing the prolonged decline which began 10 years ago as a gradual recession from 1926 through 1929, leading to a violent contraction of construction activities between 1929 and 1931, and almost complete stagnation from 1932 through 1934.

The chart brings up to March 30, 1935, the trend of urban home construction throughout the United States based upon data compiled by the division of research and statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from complete building permit records available through the United States Department of Labor.

The chart is divided into two sections. The graph at the left shows the yearly trend from 1921 through 1934, based on records from 257 cities having a population of 25,000 or more. The graph on the right represents monthly figures for 1934 and 1935 to date, as calculated from reports from 772 cities, representing 92 per cent of the population of all cites having 10,000 or more.

In March, 1935, new family dwelling units provided throughout the United States show an increase of 95.9 per cent over February, 1935, which is far above the usual seasonal rise. March, 1935, construction of new family units was 144 per cent above March, 1934. For the first quarter of 1935, total new family dwelling units exceeded by 132 per cent the number built in the first quarter of 1934.

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—F. W. Dodge Corporation announced today that April contracts for residential construction in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains were larger than for any other month since the close of 1931.

The corporation called the factor the most favorable "in the otherwise relatively drab picture of current consumption activity."

The total of residental contracts for April reached $42,000,000 as against $22,635,000 in the like month last year. The corporation does not obtain records from the states west of the Rocky Mountains.

The World's Business

Mr. George E. Roberts on Profits

THE following letter from Mr. George E. Roberts, economic adviser to the National City Bank of New York, may be added as a pendant to the exchange of correspondence with H. B. E. which was printed in this space on April 26:

Dear Mr. Elliston: Your letter of March 19th was duly received, and I felt gratified that you had received my letter to you in the frank and cordial spirit manifested. . . .

In your reply you repeat some of the general statements made by Professor Mills, to justify your statements; for example in the last paragraph of the book, where he speaks of "the economic insecurity, the marked inequalities of distribution the collapse that crowned the expansion, we must learn to avoid. But the period brought also increasing productivity, an expanding volume of production, an advance in the real rewards of the average man—desirable objectives all, under any economic system. A fruitful lesson concerning the attainment of these objectives is to be learned from the experiences of the last decade, if we have the wit to profit by them." Such statements may be misinterpreted.

I repeat what I said in my former letter of my high regard for Professor Mills's book and all of his work, but that it must be taken as a whole and that particular sentences should not be quoted by themselves when they are qualified or explained by other statements. For example, two pages ahead of the sentence just referred to is a paragraph beginning with the sentence: "The expansion which dominated the course of economic events during the third decade of the twentieth century started against a background of *violent and unbalanced change.*"

This is frank recognition of the truth of the statement in the second paragraph of my letter, viz.: that the industrial conditions following the war were highly abnormal and uncertain. It was a wild time for all business men, and they were riding the storm as best they could, apprehensive of what the outcome might be. That these apprehensions were justified we now know very well. . . .

The industries were pouring their profits back into improved equipment to reduce their costs and selling prices, and while the aggregate of their profits was increased by the very favorable fact that they were operating close to capacity, the *percentage* of profit on the turnover was *lower* than ever it had been before I have shown that in 14 years from 1919 to 1932, the aggregate average profit of all corporations in the United States in only one year (1919) was as much as 5 *per cent* of the gross volume of business handled.

It is important to consider how the average reader will interpret such statements as you have quoted from Professor Mills, notably that "stockholders gained at unprecedented rates as regards both current income and capital values." You first quoted him as saying that the gain was at the rate of 16.5 per cent annually, but this included the value of stock "rights," which you admit should not be included. It also includes the rise in the value of their stock holdings, which rise was as abnormal and temporary as the other features of the period. Why emphasize these features after they have disappeared and disastrous losses have taken their place? Unless the proprietors sold out, they did not realize on these "unprecedented gains" in capital values.

I have quoted Professor Mills as saying of the manufacturing corporations as a group that "the average annual rate of increase in net profits from 1922 to 1929 falls between 5.3 per cent and 7.4 per cent." Note that he speaks of the rising *rate* of *increase.* Thus if profits averaged 6 per cent in one year and increased 6 per cent in the next year the rate would then be 6.36 per cent and in three years compounded would be quite a bit above 7 per cent, and so on, until in eight years it would be up 50 per cent or so from the beginning. I have shown that the base year, 1922, was a year of low business volume and abnormally low rate of profits, rising a little from the disastrous year, 1921.

These figures are on invested capital, and the increasing volume of business raised the rate on capital, but although there was *no* increase in the percentage of profit on the gross volume of business done, prices to the public were falling. On the average over the period, do the facts justify the statement that an "unparalleled increase" of profits occurred, particularly in view of the fact that in the next five years they have had no profits at all?

We are dealing with gross, sweeping misrepresentations of the economic system, and have to consider these, and meet them with accurate statements. The profits of the manufacturing industries as a group throughout the entire boom period were less than 5 per cent on the turnover of business. These are the outstanding facts of importance. . . .

H. B. E.

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Demand for Wool Becomes Heavier During the Week

Manufacturers and Dealers More Active—Buyers' Interests Turn to West

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The downward trend in wool, which has been in evidence for many months, appears at length to have run its course. In any case, it is evident that there is a greater disposition on the part of manufacturers and dealers alike to buy wool, at the level of values which has been prevalent during the last fortnight.

The last calendar week, with over 9,000,000 pounds reported sold by approved houses and the total turnover to mill account probably not less than 11,000,000 pounds for the entire country was in sharp contrast with the preceding week when only about 5,000,000 pounds were sold all told. This week thus far the volume of business is keeping up very well with fully 1,500,000 pounds sold on Monday.

Demand Is Heavier

Demand not only is becoming heavier but it also is distributed among all the several grades of wool, so far as those are available. The big demand naturally has been on the fine and medium territory wools, and of these the better descriptions of original bag wools have been in demand, with a fair interest in the graded descriptions.

Sales have been mainly around 58@60 cents, clean basis, for the better descriptions of original Texas and territory wools, while for the graded, fine and fine medium wools, depending upon how fine the wool might be, prices have ranged from 60@63 cents.

Staple and French combing half-blood wools have been sold at around 57 cents for the shorter and 60 cents, clean basis, for the longer wool. There has been interest in three-eighths combing bright wools at around 25 cents in the grease for wools of the Ohio - Michigan - New York type and at 23 to 23½ cents for quarter-bloods of the better class. These wools are very firm.

Woolen wools have been in moderate demand. East India wools since the sales of a week ago in Liverpool have been marked up about 10 per cent, to correspond with the advance there to about 45 cents for tinged Joria wools and about 48 to 49 cents for first white Vicaneres.

Meanwhile, domestic scoureds have been very steady at around 57 cents for choice white B supers and 60 cents for the best A supers, with fine A's at 60 to 62 cents, and double A's at 62 to 65 cents, with the choicest double A's of the delaine type at about 67 cents.

West Attracts Attention

The attention of the wool trade is turning rapidly toward the West, where buying is becoming steadily more widespread. In the last few days there has been fairly heavy buying in Nevada, where close to 100,000 fleeces have been taken at prices ranging from 15 to 16¼ cents, or the equivalent of 52 to 55 cents clean basis, landed in Boston.

In Vernal, Utah, a purchase of 30,000 fleeces is reported at 17 cents, which is figured at close to 55 cents clean basis, in Boston. Some 18,000 to 20,000 fleeces have been sold in Montana at 17 cents, or about 55 cents clean, in Boston.

In the vicinity of Pendleton, Ore., about 300,000 pounds of fine and fine medium wool has been bought at prices ranging from 13 to 15 cents or in the range of 50@52 cents, clean basis. In California, the market has been rather against the buyer, and prices there are up a cent or so in the grease to about 18 cents for the best wools.

Optimistic

© Bachrach

Philip A. Benson
President of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks

Business Recovery Is Well Under Way, Says Philip Benson

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—An optimistic keynote concerning business recovery was sounded by Philip A. Benson, president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, at the opening session this morning of the organization's annual conference. "I believe business recovery is well under way and that we will enjoy prosperity in this country in the not far distant future," Mr. Benson said.

This group of savings banks holds one-fourth of active bank deposits, belonging to 14,000,000 depositors—a record number for all time—with a total of savings amounting to almost $10,000,000,000.

The convention, which will last through Friday, will include discussions of the railroad, utility and mortgage situations.

Although declaring that this country was not on the verge of Communism or Socialism, Mr. Benson expressed concern over the huge national debt, "while other plans are afoot to spend staggering sums for the purpose of relieving unemployment."

U. S. Bond Exchange Nets $1,446,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—Subscriptions aggregating $1,446,000,000 have been received up to the close of business Saturday in response to the offering of Treasury bonds and Treasury notes in exchange for First Liberty Loan bonds called for redemption on June 15, 1935, according to an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approximately $861,000,000 of the First Liberty Loan bonds have been exchanged for the 1½ per cent Treasury notes of series A-1940, on which the subscription books closed last Thursday. The exchange of the First Liberty Loan bonds for the 2½ per cent Treasury bonds of 1955-60 amount to approximately, $585,000,000.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that the issue price of the Treasury bonds will be increased to 100½, effective as to subscriptions tendered after midnight of May 7, 1935. Announcement of the increase in price was made public Saturday morning. The subscription books for the offering of Treasury bonds will remain open until further notice.

Steel Industry's Trend Financially Toward Improvement

CLEVELAND, May 8 (AP)—The magazine Steel estimates that the nation's steel industry netted $13,140,000 in 1934 after charges, but prior to dividends and interest on bonds.

Twenty-three leading companies netted $12,734,147, the magazine said.

The showing represents a profit of 0.33 per cent on the capital invested in the industry, the survey disclosed. The industry showed a loss of 0.90 per cent in 1933 and 2.85 per cent in 1932 in the magazine's survey.

"It should be emphasized," the magazine said, "that this reversion to black, after a sojourn of two years in red, is predicated upon the industry's showing before dividend and interest on bonds. After paying bond interest the net loss of the 23 reporting producers was $16,936,481, which is a sharp reduction from the $64,710,702 in 1933."

The publication said that "barring several minor exceptions, the trend financially in 1934 was toward improvement over 1933. Eighteen of the 23 producers in the survey made a profit before dividends and bond interest, compared with only 12 in 1933. Since 15 of the 23 also reported earnings prior to dividends, it is evident that bond interest was sufficient to throw the other eight from black to red."

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Summer Styles Waltz In to Beautiful Blue Danube

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Viennese Motif in Frocks

Square Shoulders Ousted by Tucks and Ruffles

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris.

THE tendency of the mode is undoubtedly toward a return to the "fluffy-ruffle" period. Witness the shirrings and gatherings, the ruchings and pleatings, the fuller skirts and puffed sleeves, the enormous hats, the boots and fans and parasols. We have tacitly accepted this change as just another turn of fashion's wheel, but it remained for M. Jean Patou to point out the psychological reason for the change. Says M. Patou: "The waltz has returned, Viennese operettas are flourishing and with them square shoulders must disappear and pointed hats flatten down. Women are resuming feminine curves and their dresses are being adapted to this new ideal."

You will admit that the idea is interesting and it is, perhaps, within the realm of possibility that the strains of "The Beautiful Blue Danube" and "The Merry Widow" waltzes, which come to us daily over the air from every Continental station from Norway to Naples, have so permeated the atmosphere of the dressmakers' ateliers that these tuneful melodies are responsible for the return of the fashions which were in vogue in the early part of the century.

Cart-Wheel Proportions

Whether or not we agree with M. Patou, the fact remains that prewar femininity is the chief characteristic of our summer clothes. And as for hats—*something* has certainly "flattened them down" and broadened them out to the almost cart-wheel proportions of "Merry Widow" days. They differ, however, in two important details from their predecessors of the early 1900's. The brims, although broad, are not of the "floppy," Gainsborough type, on the contrary, they are rather stiff and, secondly, they make no pretentions to having a crown. There is merely a slight elevation in the center which cannot be called a crown and which, by the way, is not of the slightest use in keeping the hat in place, a fine elastic which is concealed by the curls at the back of the head, or a deep velvet bandeau, performs this office.

The most extraordinary model that I have seen is one designed by Madame Suzy, creator of the famous "Marina" hat. This is of enormous size of shiny, white basket straw (which, by the by, isn't straw at all, but cellaphan) and scattered all over its surface are little Pierrot pompons of black chenille, while a black lace veil with the same chenille dots flutters over and around the brim. Mme. Suzy has also any number of wearable summer hats with brims a bit less broad (like that which is shown in the sketch) in colored leghorn and in paper panama. Smaller hats of the black basket-weave cellaphan have a tiny crown and are trimmed with a bright grosgrain ribbon, tiny colored pompoms or a flat little nosegay of flowers.

The outstanding success of the season at Maria Guy's is a hat of soft, picot straw with a medium brim which extends out at both the front and the back and has a "scoopy" effect at the sides—very "end-of-the-centuryish"—with a scarf of georgette of the same color as the straw knotted around the crown with two ends hanging a bit below the brim at the back. Another lovely Maria Guy hat in picot is navy blue with a wide brim and trimmed across the front with a spray of yellow mimosa with a long bow of narrow green velvet ribbon the color of the foliage. Taffeta and very closely woven linen are the materials which this designer uses for the new berets and brimless hats. One of the former material, with big Alsatian loops, is shown in the sketch.

Glass Material

Suzanne Talbot is considered the first to use the new glass material for hats. There is a lovely model in dove-gray with a low, draped crown encircled by a band of gray and dull rose-pink plaid ribbon and there is a low turban of shiny black straw that looks like satin ribbon, which has the brim of white glass and two little white glass wings on either side of the front. The "Pagoda" toque in three folded tiers, which is shown in the sketch, is a popular success of this house.

Marie Alphonsine has very original summer hats in paper panama, leghorn and picot which have stiff, slightly mushroom-shaped brims, usually with two deep creases at the sides or back, a tiny little crown and either a band of very narrow grosgrain ribbon in a contrasting shade, or a scarf of georgette, often in two bright colors, knotted at the back. A wide velvet bandeau, which is almost hidden when the hat is in place, is used on many of these models.

Trimming is rather a negligible quantity on the summer hats. Very few flowers are used, although Madame LeMonnier is using sprays of little white mother-of-pearl blossoms on several of her models and Suzanne Talbot has marguerites in cellaphan in pale pink and yellow and white on a number of her smaller hats. Narrow grosgrain or taffeta ribbon, little quills in feathers or of crystal, feather fantasies in the shape of butterflies and flat ostrich pompons are the principal trimmings used for the street hats while the sport models have a narrow band of patent leather in black or a bright color and Madame Suzy uses a band of starched white linen with two triangular bits standing out at the sides.

That Graduation Frock

So much for the "flattened down" hats of Viennese extraction! Commencement Day is just in the "offing" and there is the question of the all-important graduation frock to be considered. Of all the lovely materials in the market which are suitable for this purpose, I think organza is the loveliest, either in the plain material or, better yet, that which is marked off in checks by lines of shiny artificial silk—a sort of glorified reincarnation of the old-fashioned dimity. This is beautiful in all-white, but if a color is permissible, pale pink or blue or green with the same white lines, is even more attractive. This material lends itself to all the frills and furbelows that a girlish heart desires.

Organdie, although stiffer and not so adaptable for shirrings and ruchings, is also youthful and appropriate. Frocks of this material are shown by several of the dressmaking houses, trimmed with rows of beading, through which colored ribbons are run. Chanel has a white organdie frock made with a full skirt and a rounded cape, which reaches to the waistline at the back, which has jade green ribbons woven through beading on both the skirt and cape. Marquisette is dainty and practical, for it does not crush and there are new nets and laces which are soft and becoming.

A frock of white taffeta made with a full, gathered skirt and a round-necked bodice with puffed sleeves and a belt or sash of the same silk with a flat Victorian bouquet of tiny flowers tied with long ends of colored ribbons, placed at the front of the waistline, makes a quaint graduation costume for the demure type of girl. A gown of soft mat crepe with a long skirt gathered at the front and a gathered bodice with bishop's sleeves, like the model by Maggie Rouff in the sketch, is charming for the girl with a tall, graceful figure.

For ordinary summer wear, there is nothing so practical as the costume of printed crepe-de-Chine, which, in spite of the Viennese influence, still holds its own. The new prints are all in small designs with well-covered backgrounds. The models are more elaborate this season than those of previous years. Many have skirts which are gathered or pleated or smocked and the bodices are adorned with ruffles, jabots or pleating. The short cape, gathered or smocked or pleated to correspond with the dress, has supplanted the short, loose jacket. The costume by Chanel which is shown in the sketch is typical of this season's printed costumes.

Left—Costume of Printed Crepe de Chine in Periwinkle, Designed by Mlle. Chanel. Pleated Skirt and Cape Are Style Points. Hat, Also Seen Below, Is of Sun-Burned Leghorn With Velvet Bands in Raspberry and Periwinkle Blue. By Mme. Suzy. Center—Blouse in Pink Organza Smocked in White. By Maggie Rouff. This Model Wears "Pagoda" Toque by Suzanne Talbot. Black Straw With Bow of White Soutache on Either Side. Right—Softly Draped Frock of Pale Blue Mat Crepe by Maggie Rouff. Hat of Navy Blue Taffeta by Maria Guy Adds Needed Dark Accent to Costume

When Liquid Foods Are Needed

And Each Serving Should Tell a Different Story

Foods for Special Needs—2

By Hannah Dutaud

Supervisor of Stewards' Department and Teacher in Nurses' Training Course, The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

THERE is a certain degree of satisfaction in cooking for people who have normal appetites and relish what is placed before them. The planning of their menus is an easy matter. It is not difficult to conceive of innumerable surprises to add here and there, to beautify the meals, which always call forth exclamations of delight from the household as they gather around the family board. The one who is intrusted with this type of meal planning and cooking appears to have a fairly easy road to travel. She is acquainted with the likes and dislikes of her family; at the same time she is not overindulgent in gratifying their personal desires. The aim is to give good nourishing food. No concern need be given lest the meals be not acceptable to the family, for they esteem her work and through many expressions of gratitude and appreciation offer their daily contributions.

Let us now envisage cooking from a totally different angle. It is that which deals with preparation of foods for those under special care, and need nourishment perhaps every two or three hours. The amount given may vary from a few tablespoonfuls to a glassful. Therefore, it stands to reason that whatever is given must contain a high percentage of food value. In my estimation, this is the pinnacle of cookery because it embodies a thorough understanding of foods and their classification and values. It will fulfill its purpose when based on vigilance, patience, honesty, and love of service. This work resembles that of a mother feeding her child—ever ready to meet the need of the hour. Since those who have this work to do may not have had the opportunity of special instruction, we hope in these articles to clarify this important subject as well as give a few of the fundamental rules.

Variation in Service

It requires good judgment to use repeatedly during the course of 24 hours a few simple elements and at the same time offer variation—at least in the way of serving. One should be tactful, avoiding the discussion of foods with the one under care. If the nourishment is refused do not become discouraged. This is the time to be resourceful in trying new things.

This important part of cookery is too often misunderstood. One may think that because they give large amounts of chicken and meat broths they are giving sufficient nourishment. This is really to be deplored and would certainly not be done if it were known that broths contain practically no food value, unless egg albumen or gruel has been added to them.

Egg albumen is first in the list of liquids. The egg white is forced through a piece of wet cheesecloth and then stirred into half a glass of ice water and served immediately. It is advisable to use the raw egg white in as many liquids as possible. It may be added to milk, fruit juices, thin gruels and broths. This gives additional nourishment without changing the appearance or flavor of the drink to which it has been added.

Gruels may be kept on hand and used as often as possible. Gruels are made from all cereals, including corn meal. It is generally understood that old-fashioned oatmeal yields the richest food value.

Fresh Fruit Juices should be used often. Orange juice (freshly squeezed) is the most generally liked. One should be on guard against too frequent use of strong acid fruits such as lemon. Also guard against an excessive amount of canned fruit juices, as they contain a large percentage of sugar that is often objectionable.

Oatmeal Gruel

1 cup meal
6 cups water
½ tablespoon salt

Stir oatmeal into rapidly boiling water. Boil five minutes over direct flame, then place in double boiler and cook 2 or 3 hours; strain through wet cheesecloth.

The thickest part of the strained gruel may be put into glass molds and served cold with milk, cream, or fresh fruit. This gruel will keep in refrigerator for several days.

Tapioca Gruel

1 pint milk
4 tablespoons Minute Tapioca
¼ teaspoon salt

Scald milk and add the tapioca and salt. Cook over open fire 5 minutes stirring constantly. Then cook in double boiler 1 hour.

Add 2 tablespoonfuls to 1 cup liquid—a little vanilla and cocoa may be added. Beat with egg beater to make creamy and smooth.

Liquid Custard

2 cups scalded milk
3 egg yolks
3 tablespoons sugar (level)
¼ teaspoon salt

Beat egg yolks with rotary egg beater until eggs are lemon color, add sugar gradually, continuing the beating until eggs are very light.

The success of this custard depends upon the thorough beating of egg yolks and sugar. Add small amount of scalded milk to egg and sugar mixture; then turn egg mixture into scalded milk in double boiler and cook, stirring constantly until it coats spoon. Frequently the time required will be 1½ minutes and never more than 3 minutes. Remove at once from double boiler into cold container and flavor with vanilla, and nutmeg, if acceptable. This is delicious frozen, served in place of ice cream.

We advise frequent use of this custard.

Milk Eggnog

1 whole egg
¾ cup cold milk
speck salt
sugar according to taste
½ teaspoon vanilla
speck nutmeg

If hot drink is preferred use milk at the scalding point. Flavors may be varied by the addition of 2 tablespoonsful chocolate sirup.

Orange Eggnog

¾ cup freshly squeezed orange juice
1 whole egg
1 teaspoon sugar
speck salt

Beat all together and pour over crushed ice.

Lemon Eggnog

2 tablespoons lemon juice
3 teaspoons sugar
speck salt
½ cup ice water

Beat all together and serve with crushed ice.

Ginger Ale and Egg

Place whole egg in glass and beat with fork as you fill glass with ice cold ginger ale. Serve at once.

Malted Milk

3 tablespoons malted milk
speck salt
cream
1 cup scalded milk

The malted milk should be mixed with small amount of cream before adding scalded milk. Beat thoroughly with rotary egg beater and reheat before serving.

Fruit Juices

Apple water
Cranberry
Fresh pineapple
Grape
Prune
Raspberry
Strawberry

These may be served plain or may be added to milk and egg drinks.

Vegetable Juices

Potato water
Spinach water
Tomato juice

Vegetable juices are very acceptable and should be given recognition in planning frequent feedings. To increase the food value of vegetable juices add small amount of gruel or egg albumen.

Chocolate Sirup

4 squares unsweetened chocolate
1 cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1¼ cups boiling water

Melt chocolate in double boiler. Add salt, and sugar gradually. Stir until smooth; then add boiling water slowly; cook for 20 minutes. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla. This sirup may be kept in glass jar in refrigerator indefinitely, and used to flavor various cold milk drinks. It may also be made into breakfast chocolate by adding small amount to a cup of scalded milk.

There are no short cuts to success in this work, nor can one hope to attain the goal without paying strict attention to the minutest detail.

Let us again urge the importance of keeping quality and beauty uppermost in thought while preparing this form of nourishment. The tray service demands its share of attention. Linen should be scrupulously clean. It matters not how often the tray is used during the 24 hours, it should never tell the same story. The one who serves the tray must never permit sameness and repetition to influence her work. The importance of frequent use of flowers on the tray cannot be overestimated; they have a message to carry and may often serve as a coaxer. We are all children at times and little surprises arouse our interest. More often than not it is little personal touches that awaken the desire to partake of what might otherwise be refused.

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[There are eight articles in this series, which is appearing on Wednesdays.]

Orange Crate Furniture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dear Editor:

In reading the article, "Only an Orange Crate," on the Women's Activities Page of Wednesday's Monitor, I thought the Monitor readers would be interested to hear of other uses for orange crates.

I secured three orange crates, one in good condition and the other two badly broken. These were given to me without charge. All I used of the two poor ones was the middle partitions. These were placed in the good box as extra shelves—one, half way between the center partition and the top, and the other midway between this partition and the bottom. The inside was sandpapered and enameled to match the enamel in my bedroom. I took a strip of green linen and covered the edges of the shelves, and after covering the box with a piece of old cotton blanket, covered the box with orchid material. This made a very handy shoe cabinet, holding eight pairs of shoes, or shoes and rubbers.

I used two other orange crates in my summer home. After sandpapering the inside of both, at the same time enameling four wooden door stops (such as one can buy in the five and ten cent stores) I covered one with a print to match the draperies in the living room. Then I screwed in the door stops which made very good-looking legs, raising the box from the floor, adding to the appearance. I used this for the Monitor and other periodicals.

The other crate was covered with plain red cotton material, and since it looked rather plain and was to stand with the side to the room, I added a panel of the print to match the other one. My radio fitted nicely on top of this box, and the music rolls filled the lower part, while the upper part was used for sheet music, hymnals, and other songbooks.

Miss A. E. S.

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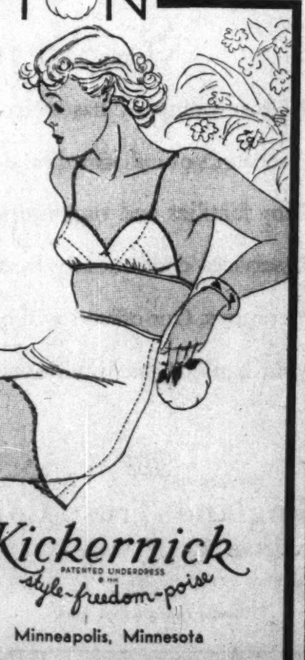
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When Liquid Foods Are Needed
And Each Serving Should Tell a Different Story
Foods for Special Needs—2
By Hannah Dutaud
Supervisor of Stewards' Department and Teacher in Nurses' Training Course, The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
THERE is a certain degree of satisfaction in cooking for people who have normal appetites and relish what is placed before them. The planning of their menus is an easy matter. It is not difficult to conceive of innumerable surprises to add here and there, to beautify the meals, which always call forth exclamations of delight from the household as they gather around the family board. The one who is intrusted with this type of meal planning and cooking appears to have a fairly easy road to travel. She is acquainted with the likes and dislikes of her family; at the same time she is not overindulgent in gratifying their personal desires. The aim is to give good nourishing food. No concern need be given lest the meals be not acceptable to the family, for they esteem her work and through many expressions of gratitude and appreciation offer their daily contributions.
Let us now envisage cooking from a totally different angle. It is that which deals with preparation of foods for those under special care, and need nourishment perhaps every two or three hours. The amount given may vary from a few tablespoonfuls to a glassful. Therefore, it stands to reason that whatever is given must contain a high percentage of food value. In my estimation, this is the pinnacle of cookery because it embodies a thorough understanding of foods and their classification and values. It will fulfill its purpose when based on vigilance, patience, honesty, and love of service. This work resembles that of a mother feeding her child—ever ready to meet the need of the hour. Since those who have this work to do may not have had the opportunity of special instruction, we hope in these articles to clarify this important subject as well as give a few of the fundamental rules.
Variation in Service
It requires good judgment to use repeatedly during the course of 24 hours a few simple elements and at the same time offer variation—at least in the way of serving. One should be tactful, avoiding the discussion of foods with the one under care. If the nourishment is refused do not become discouraged. This is the time to be resourceful in trying new things.
This important part of cookery is too often misunderstood. One may think that because they give large amounts of chicken and meat broths they are giving sufficient nourishment. This is really to be deplored and would certainly not be done if it were known that broths contain practically no food value, unless egg albumen or gruel has been added to them.
Egg albumen is first in the list of liquids. The egg white is forced through a piece of wet cheesecloth and then stirred into half a glass of ice water and served immediately. It is advisable to use the raw egg white in as many liquids as possible. It may be added to milk, fruit juices, thin gruels and broths. This gives additional nourishment without changing the appearance or flavor of the drink to which it has been added.
Gruels may be kept on hand and used as often as possible. Gruels are made from all cereals, including corn meal. It is generally understood that old-fashioned oatmeal yields the richest food value.
Fresh Fruit Juices should be used often. Orange juice (freshly squeezed) is the most generally liked. One should be on guard against too frequent use of strong acid fruits such as lemon. Also guard against an excessive amount of canned fruit juices, as they contain a large percentage of sugar that is often objectionable.
Oatmeal Gruel
1 cup meal
6 cups water
½ tablespoon salt
Stir oatmeal into rapidly boiling water. Boil five minutes over direct flame, then place in double boiler and cook 2 or 3 hours; strain through wet cheesecloth.
The thickest part of the strained gruel may be put into glass molds and served cold with milk, cream, or fresh fruit. This gruel will keep in refrigerator for several days.
Tapioca Gruel
1 pint milk
4 tablespoons Minute Tapioca
¼ teaspoon salt
Scald milk and add the tapioca and salt. Cook over open fire 5 minutes stirring constantly. Then cook in double boiler 1 hour.
Add 2 tablespoonfuls to 1 cup liquid—a little vanilla and cocoa may be added. Beat with egg beater to make creamy and smooth.
Liquid Custard
2 cups scalded milk
3 egg yolks
3 tablespoons sugar (level)
¼ teaspoon salt
Beat egg yolks with rotary egg beater until eggs are lemon color, add sugar gradually, continuing the beating until eggs are very light.
The success of this custard depends upon the thorough beating of egg yolks and sugar. Add small amount of scalded milk to egg and sugar mixture; then turn egg mixture into scalded milk in double boiler and cook, stirring constantly until it coats spoon. Frequently the time required will be 1½ minutes and never more than 3 minutes. Remove at once from double boiler into cold container and flavor with vanilla, and nutmeg, if acceptable. This is delicious frozen, served in place of ice cream.
We advise frequent use of this custard.
Milk Eggnog
1 whole egg
¾ cup cold milk
speck salt
sugar according to taste
½ teaspoon vanilla
speck nutmeg
If hot drink is preferred use milk at the scalding point. Flavors may be varied by the addition of 2 tablespoonsful chocolate sirup.
Orange Eggnog
¾ cup freshly squeezed orange juice
1 whole egg
1 teaspoon sugar
speck salt
Beat all together and pour over crushed ice.
Lemon Eggnog
2 tablespoons lemon juice
3 teaspoons sugar
speck salt
½ cup ice water
Beat all together and serve with crushed ice.
Ginger Ale and Egg
Place whole egg in glass and beat with fork as you fill glass with ice cold ginger ale. Serve at once.
Malted Milk
3 tablespoons malted milk
speck salt
cream
1 cup scalded milk
The malted milk should be mixed with small amount of cream before adding scalded milk. Beat thoroughly with rotary egg beater and reheat before serving.
Fruit Juices
Apple water
Cranberry
Fresh pineapple
Grape
Prune
Raspberry
Strawberry
These may be served plain or may be added to milk and egg drinks.
Vegetable Juices
Potato water
Spinach water
Tomato juice
Vegetable juices are very acceptable and should be given recognition in planning frequent feedings. To increase the food value of vegetable juices add small amount of gruel or egg albumen.
Chocolate Sirup
4 squares unsweetened chocolate
1 cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1¼ cups boiling water
Melt chocolate in double boiler. Add salt, and sugar gradually. Stir until smooth; then add boiling water slowly; cook for 20 minutes. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla. This sirup may be kept in glass jar in refrigerator indefinitely, and used to flavor various cold milk drinks. It may also be made into breakfast chocolate by adding small amount to a cup of scalded milk.
There are no short cuts to success in this work, nor can one hope to attain the goal without paying strict attention to the minutest detail.
Let us again urge the importance of keeping quality and beauty uppermost in thought while preparing this form of nourishment. The tray service demands its share of attention. Linen should be scrupulously clean. It matters not how often the tray is used during the 24 hours, it should never tell the same story. The one who serves the tray must never permit sameness and repetition to influence her work. The importance of frequent use of flowers on the tray cannot be overestimated; they have a message to carry and may often serve as a coaxer. We are all children at times and little surprises arouse our interest. More often than not it is little personal touches that awaken the desire to partake of what might otherwise be refused.
We can truly say that the possibilities in this work are like the sands of the seas. They are beyond computation.

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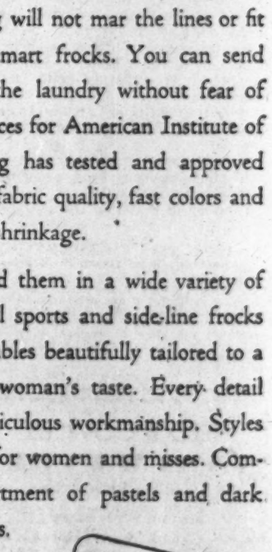

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Michigan Seems Favored Choice In Big Ten Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 8 — Western Conference track championships can be foretold with only a fair degree of accuracy. In other words, the records may tend to show that one team or another is certain to win and factors that can't be considered beforehand—such as mishap—may step in and change the outlook.

At the present time it would seem that Michigan is a favorite to win, by reason of having taken the indoor title by a topheavy score and also because it has a well-balanced outdoor team. But only the 1931 and the 1934 meets have to be remembered to make Michigan's winning in 1935 less of a certainty. The Wolverines were favorites to take the crown both of those years, but didn't. Wisconsin galloped in to break the tape in 1931, Illinois put on a great performance to win last year. In each of those years Michigan finished third.

Michigan and Illinois have almost a stranglehold on championships, the Wolverines having taken 13 and Illinois 12. Chicago and Wisconsin have taken three each and are the only other Conference teams that have won titles since the meet was first held, in 1901. Stanford and Notre Dame tied for one championship, Missouri took one and California won one in years previous to the time the meet was limited to only Big Ten teams.

Out of the Conference from 1906 to 1918, Michigan has gained an even split with Illinois in titles won since then, each having taken eight. Wisconsin is the only other team that has gained first, that 1931 title having been its first of recent years.

Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio are definitely the favorites this season, in fact it can be predicted the title will be taken by one of that quartet. Michigan and Wisconsin appear to be the best balanced of the group. Tom Jones's Badger team, by having another such "hot" day as it had in 1931, can easily win by a sizable margin.

College 'World Series' Postponed for a Year

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Unforeseen complications in the matter of obtaining one of the two major league parks have caused postponement for one year, at least, of the inauguration of an intercollegiate baseball "world series."

The series was sponsored by Andy Coakley, veteran Columbia University diamond coach, who announced today he was unable to engage either the Yankee Stadium or the Polo Grounds for the week beginning June 24, when it was planned to bring together eight outstanding college nines from all sections of the country.

Coakley said it would require at least four days to run the series. The Giants will be occupying the Polo Grounds during the latter part of June and the Yankee Stadium will be used on the 25th for a boxing bout.

"It was impossible to move the series up a week because some of the teams still would have scheduled games to play," Coakley said, "and to attempt to stage it the first week in July is out of the question."

Coakley contacted major collegiate athletic associations and conferences throughout the nation and said he received "encouraging responses to the plan."

"I'm confident we'll be able to put the series across next year," he said. "We now have a full year to work on it and complete the important item of financing it."

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 8, 1910

JOHNNY KLING, veteran catcher of the Chicago Nationals, caught his first game since the World Series of 1908 and was given a tremendous ovation. Cleveland bunched two singles and a sacrifice with a base on balls in the first inning for two runs, to defeat the Chicago Americans, 2 to 0. Cleveland made only one other single during the remaining eight innings.

Mrs. Moody Is Pleased With Tennis Progress

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, former queen of the tennis world, may be competing in regular tournament play within a year if all goes well with her present schedule of "playing for fun."

She said today she had made no definite plans when asked if she would enter the California state championship tournament June 8, but added, "I am very pleased with the progress I have made."

"I have been playing but one set a day for fun," she said.

"But I have not yet reached the stage where I can seriously consider entering any tournaments and will not know about that until I am able to lengthen my present play of one set to at least two sets played at the same pace and with as capable opponents as was the case when I formerly engaged in tournaments."

The former champion indicated if nothing untoward happens, she will be back on the courts within a year.

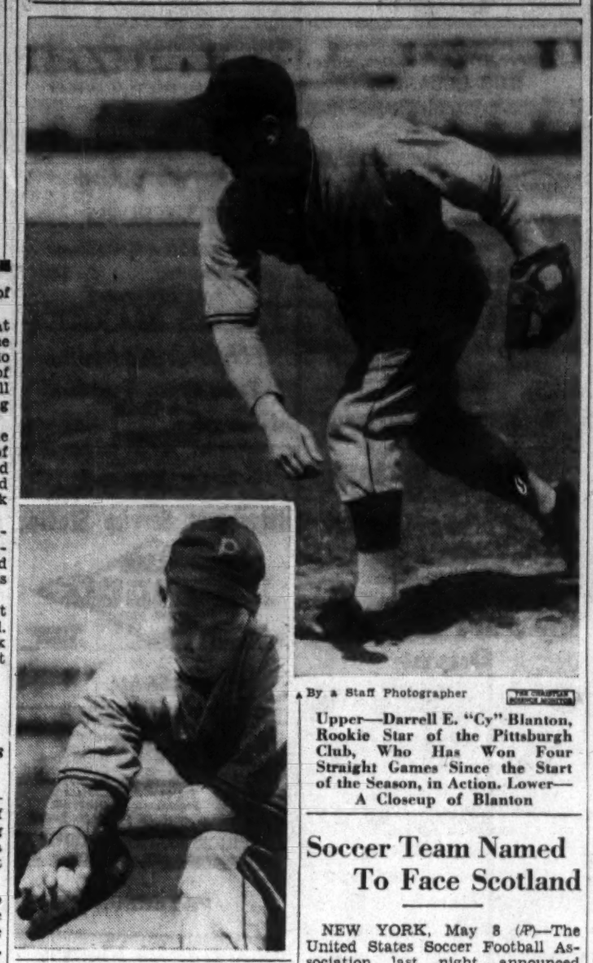
International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	11	5	.688
Montreal	11	8	.579
Toronto	10	8	.556
Rochester	9	8	.529
Baltimore	10	9	.526
Buffalo	8	8	.429
Syracuse	7	10	.412
Albany	4	12	.250

Results May 7

All games postponed.

Pirate Strikeout Ace



By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Darrell E. "Cy" Blanton, Rookie Star of the Pittsburgh Club, Who Has Won Four Straight Games Since the Start of the Season, in Action. Lower—A Closeup of Blanton

Patton Breaks Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla., May 8—John Patton, an unheralded freshman from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., furnished the surprise element in the sixteenth annual Florida State swimming meet held here recently, when he smashed three previous state meet records made by the famous Flanagan brothers, of Coral Gables. In the 880-yard freestyle, he clipped 36 3-5s. from the record of 12m. 10s., established by Melvin Flanagan in 1931. In the 220-yard freestyle, his mark of 2 m. 29 3-5s. was 3 1-5s. faster than the record established by Everett Flangan in 1932, and in the 440-yard freestyle he swam the distance in 5m. 28 1-5s., which was 15 seconds faster than the record of Ralph Flanagan, Olympic team member in 1932.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	3	.750
Chicago	8	5	.615
Brooklyn	10	7	.588
St. Louis	9	7	.563
Pittsburgh	9	9	.500
Cincinnati	7	9	.438
Boston	5	10	.333
Philadelphia	2	9	.182

Result May 7

All games postponed

Soccer Team Named To Face Scotland

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—The United States Soccer Football Association last night announced selection of a squad of 15 players to oppose Scotland, champions of Great Britain, when the Scots make their metropolitan debut here, May 19.

The All-Star team will consist of Stanley Chesney, New York Americans, goal; Teddy Glover, Brookhattan, right back; George Moorehouse, New York Americans, left back; Joe Martinelli, Pawtucket, right halfback; John Slavin, Brookhattan, center halfback; John McManus, New York Americans, left halfback; Erno Schwarcz, New York Americans, outside right; Walter Dick, Pawtucket, inside right; John McEwan, Brooklyn Celtics, center forward; William Ballantyne, Newark Germans, inside left; George Conn, Kearney Scots-Americans, outside left; James McGregor, Scots-Americans; Manuel Salcedo, Brooklyn Hispano; Phil Slone, Brookhattan, and George Davis, Scots-Americans, reserves.

The invading team will play its first match at Philadelphia May 18, playing here the next day. Then will follow games at Toronto, May 22; St. Louis, May 24; Calgary, May 27; Vancouver, May 30; Nanaimo, B. C., June 1; Winnipeg, June 5; Hamilton, Ont., June 8; New York, June 9; Toronto, June 11, and Montreal, June 13.

Blanton Makes A Remarkable League Debut

Few people had heard of Gilmore, Ohio, until Cy Young came along. Carl Hubbell has helped put the name of Meeker, Okla., on the map. George Sisler did the same to Manchester, Ohio. And now the little village of Waurika, Okla., population slightly more than 2300, has become prominent overnight through the pitching exploits of Darrell Elijah Blanton, better known as "Cy."

Generally it is either bad taste or poor judgment to single out a major league rookie and stamp him as another Young, Alexander, Grove or Hubbell. Unknowns rise to great heights in a day and stars fade from sight in less time than it takes to tell. Managers usually shy from predicting smashing triumphs for any one player. Yet, yesterday, after the second game of the Pittsburgh-Boston Braves series had been postponed because of rain, Manager Pie Traynor of the Pirates said aloud that this young Cy Blanton shapes up as one of the greatest pitching machines that the National League has seen in years. That statement, coming from Traynor, makes one sit up and take notice.

A Strikeout King

Blanton didn't need help from his pilot, however, to become noticed. He broke into professional ball with the Shawnee, Okla., club in 1930. In 1933 with St. Joseph of the Western League, the young right-hander struck out 284 batters, and in one game retired 20 in that manner, a new Western League record for all time. It was not until the following season, however, that Blanton looked ready to make the big-league grade.

In 1933 Blanton was the property of the Pittsburgh club, but the Bucc management decided that he needed at least one more season's experience in minor-league atmosphere to iron out his chief fault—wildness.

Pitching for Albany, Blanton at once become the sensation of the International League. On Sept. 1 against Syracuse, he sent 20 batters back to their bench by the strikeout route, a high mark for all organized baseball in 1934. It also equaled the all-time International League record, which was set a few years ago by Dave Danforth. In his next start, Blanton fanned 18 batters, recording 38 victims within five days. All of the games of more than 12 strikeouts in the International League last season were credited to the Albany ace. Three times he struck out 13 men over the nine-inning route.

Guy Bush Helps

Most of Blanton's accomplishments as a minor leaguer were realized under the arc lights. It was voiced that when he reached the majors his amazing minor league strikeout records would not help him. Pitching in the daylight is quite different from throwing them up under the lights. Someone even suggested that he might be valuable to the Buccs now that night baseball had been accepted by several National League clubs.

But Blanton fooled everyone—everyone except himself. "I was pretty certain when I reported to the Pirates this spring, that I had enough on the ball to stay with the club. My biggest trouble during the first four years of my professional experience was wildness. Somehow, I had managed to put plenty on the ball, but I couldn't tell where it was going. In 1934 I nearly mastered control, at least mastered it enough to make me effective. Guy Bush has helped me considerably since I joined the Pirates. I give him the most credit for my improved control."

When Paul Dean broke in with the St. Louis Cardinals last year the scribes praised him to the sky. The greatest prospect in years, they said. Paul was good, but Blanton's debut has been even more noteworthy. The Pittsburgh rookie, who specializes in throwing a right-handed screw ball, especially effective against left-handed batters, has won four games since the beginning of the 1935 race.

The first time out, he blanked the Cardinals, world champions, with one hit, 3 to 0. Only a solitary single by Virgil Davis in the second inning prevented the 27-year-old newcomer from entering baseball's Hall of Fame. The next time he pitched he struck out 11 Cincinnati Reds and won by 5 to 2. A few days later he beat the Cardinals again, 3 to 2, and with the celebrated Dizzy Dean in the St. Louis box. Following this he blanked the Dodgers, 1 to 0. On Monday he went in as a relief pitcher against the Braves and fanned two men in the ninth inning to assure the Pirates of another triumph. Still only a rookie, Blanton has figured in five of the nine games the Buccs have won to date. Thirty strikeouts is his record in these five contests.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Harvard's New Football Coaching Staff

Staff Photo
Johnny Dean

WHEN the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports of Harvard University put its stamp of approval on the assistant coaches which Head Coach Richard C. Harlow nominated following the close of spring football practice, the public became fully aware of the great change which will go into effect at the Cambridge institution next fall when candidates for the Crimson football teams make their appearance on Soldiers Field. Had anyone suggested a year or two ago that the day would come when there would be only one player who ever wore the Crimson football jersey on the Harvard coaching staff, and that one in a minor position, he would have been laughed out of the picture, and yet that is just what has happened.

Dean Only Harvard Man

The new deal has been about as complete as it could possibly be. To John H. Dean '34, captain of the 1933 eleven, has gone the honor of being the only Harvard player on next fall's staff, and he has been assigned the position of backfield coach for the junior varsity. He was also a coach last year. Two of the other assistant coaches have been helping at Harvard during the past two years, they being Wesley Fesler, former Ohio State star, varsity end coach, and Henry Lamar, freshman end coach. Three of the other assistants helped out at Harvard last year while attending graduate schools. They are Ralph E. Bucknam Jr., junior varsity end coach; Joseph Hill, freshman line coach, and Harold B. Cox, freshman backfield coach.

Key Men Know Same System

It is interesting to note that the key men on the coaching staff are all grounded in one system of football, which means that next year will find the Harvard candidates for the varsity, junior varsity and freshman elevens all being brought up in the same style of play. This will be a radical departure from the system used during the past two years when the varsity was taught a variety of the Warner system and the freshmen were taught the Notre Dame system. This, we believe, will be a big step in advance as it is hard to believe that the maximum amount of efficiency can be obtained from a sophomore candidate for the varsity who must fit himself into an entirely different system of play. Even the best of sophomores have enough to do to make the varsity without having to change their style of play to fit a system with which they have had no experience.

Nine Colleges Represented

It is interesting to note that no less than nine colleges are represented on the staff, and two of them are among the keenest gridiron rivals Harvard has. Bucknam is a former West Point player, while Arthur S. Lane, junior varsity line coach, is a former Princeton football captain and tackle. Both were brilliant players in their college days, and should be able to carry out their teaching assignments.

And What of the Coaches Dropped

Wide World
Art Lane

And what of Harvard's All-America coaching staff of 1934—Eddie Casey, Adam Walsh, Wesley Fesler and Myles Lane? Casey has become coach of the Boston Redskins; Walsh has become head coach at Bowdoin College; Fesler retains his assistant's position, while Lane is not yet reported as having made any football coaching connections. And there is one other familiar coaching face which will be greatly missed at Soldiers Field next fall, and that is Jimmie Knox, for many years head coach of the junior varsity and the last remaining link between the coaching days of Percy Haughton and present-day Harvard football. A member of the class of 1898, Knox has had much to do with Harvard football ever since he entered the university, and many a Harvard man will miss him.

Now for the Results

Now that the entire staff has been named and approved by the athletic authorities, all that remains to be seen is how it is going to work out. That Harvard did not get all there was out of its 1934 squad is a certainty. That Coach Harlow and his staff are going to have some fine material to work with next fall is equally certain. It is also reported that spring practice was quite satisfactory. A more successful season appears to be in the offing for John Harvard.

Over the Net

Brookes Predicts Victory

NORMAN F BROOKES, honorary captain of the 1935 Australian Davis Cup team, on his way to England, recently predicted that Australia will win the famous international tennis trophy from Great Britain this year, and will do it with two men—J. H. (Jack) Crawford and Vivian B. McGrath. Brookes has been quoted as saying that Crawford, who defeated Frederick J. Perry of England in the 1935 Australian championships, is playing the best tennis of his career. Only once in the 35-year history of the Davis Cup competition has a two-man team won the famous international trophy. Big Bill Tilden and Little Bill Johnston won it for the United States in 1920, winning all five matches from Brookes and Gerald L. Patterson at Auckland, New Zealand. Four of the five matches in that 1920 final went to extra sets. Johnston won the straight-set victory from Patterson at 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

Eastern Intercollegiates—Two important tennis meetings in the eastern part of the United States will take place at the Richmond County Country Club, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y., this summer. The first of these events will be the annual intersectional competition for the Sears Cup between women players representing New England, middle Atlantic and eastern states. Two days, June 7 and 8, have been set aside for this competition. The second event will be the eastern intercollegiate championship tournament, which will be held on the club's turf courts from July 1 to 6. Because the United States intercollegiate tourney will be held on the clay courts at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., this year, a number of college players who plan to take part in the grass court tournaments of the East, such as the Nassau, Agawam Hunt, Longwood, Seabright, Southampton, Rye and Newport fixtures, will no doubt prefer to tune up on Richmond's greensward. Jack P. Tidball of the University of California at Los Angeles won the eastern intercollegiate crown last year, while the Sears Cup was won by eastern states in 1934.

United States Clay Court Meet—River Forest (Ill.) Tennis Club will be the scene of the national clay court tennis championships from June 17 to 23, it was announced by Ralph W. Westcott, committee chairman. This marks the first time in tennis history that this tournament has been held for three consecutive years in the Metropolitan Chicago area. In 1933 and 1934 the national clay court meeting was staged at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club.

Collegians to South America

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 8 (AP)—The Springfield College basketball team, on the invitation of Fred C. Croker of South America, will play a series of games in Brazil and Argentina this summer, it was announced by Coach E. J. Hickox yesterday. Representing North America, the local team will play leading teams in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Ten men and Coach Hickox will sail June 8 and will return in time for the fall term at the college. Señor Croker, the promoter, plans to make this an annual event, according to Coach Hickox, and next year may have two North American teams tour South America, if this year's venture proves to be a success.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	13	3	.813
St. Paul	12	6	.667
Minneapolis	11	8	.579
Milwaukee	8	6	.571
Columbus	9	9	.500
Kansas City	6	9	.400
Louisville	6	14	.300
Toledo	5	15	.250

Results May 7

Minneapolis 4, Columbus 2.
Louisville 6, Milwaukee 4.
St. Paul 4, Toledo 3.
Other game postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	12	4	.750
Cleveland	9	4	.692
New York	9	6	.600
Boston	9	6	.600
Washington	9	8	.529
Detroit	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	3	12	.200
St. Louis	2	11	.154

Results May 7

Chicago 4, New York 3.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 7, St. Louis 3.
Other game postponed.

Babe Didrikson Mails Entry

DALLAS, Texas May 8 (AP)—Mildred (Babe) Didrikson, Olympic track star, who took a big step toward realization of her hope to win a national golf title in capturing the Texas women's championship here last week, hopes to take another May 20-25. The Beaumont (Texas) athlete has mailed her entry for the women's Southern Golf Association tournament to be held at Louisville, Ky.

Fletcher to Wilkes-Barre

The Boston Braves announced Tuesday the optioning of Elbert Fletcher, a young first-baseman from Milton, Mass., to the Wilkes-Barre club of the New York-Pennsylvania League. Fletcher was with Harrisburg in the same circuit last season.

College Baseball Results

Iowa 6, Coe 0.
Western St. T. 6, Northwestern 5.
Wisconsin 12, Illinois 4.

College Golf Result

Lehigh 3, Lafayette 3.

College Track Result

Trinity 71, Mass. State 55.

College Lacrosse Result

New Hampshire 3, Dartmouth 2.

College Tennis Result

North Carolina 8, Yale 1.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	13	7	.650
Atlanta	12	7	.632
Chattanooga	11	9	.550
Birmingham	11	9	.550
Nashville	11	9	.550
New Orleans	7	11	.389
Knoxville	7	12	.368
Little Rock	5	13	.278

Results May 7

Memphis 3, Knoxville 2.
Memphis 3, Knoxville 1.
Atlanta 8, Little Rock 2.
Nashville 11, Birmingham 2.
New Orleans 4, Chattanooga 2.

Cardinals Purchase Collins

PHILADELPHIA, May 8 (AP)—Phil Collins, ace right-hand pitcher, was sold by the Phillies yesterday to the St. Louis Cardinals. Gerald Nugent, president of the local National League club, said the transaction was on a straight cash basis. The amount was not disclosed.

Yale Swimming Captain

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 8 (AP)—Norris Hoyt of New Haven has been elected captain of the next Yale swimming team. The new Blue leader holds the intercollegiate 440-yard freestyle and 300-meter medley records. Jacob Bilewits of New Haven was chosen to head the water polo team.

Logical Favorites Need to Qualify In Testing Field

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—At least six golfers, any one of whom eventually may be installed as favorite to win the 1935 national open golf crown, will have to take their chances along with more than 1000 club swingers in the sectional qualifying trials at 36-holes medal play next Monday throughout the country.

Tommy Armour, Johnny Goodman and Willie Macfarlane, all three former winners, and Craig Wood, Henry Picard and Harold (Jug) McSpaden will be among the players firing away on 25 battle fronts for 122 of the 162 places in the championship proper to be played at Oakmont starting June 6. The other 40 players are exempt from the qualifying tests.

Failure to finish among the first 30 low scorers and ties in the 1934 championship made it necessary to take the preliminary test. Wood was disqualified after the second round at Merion because he played the wrong ball.

Armour, former winner of the American, British and Canadian open championships, will attempt to qualify in the Chicago district, where such star performers as Denny Shute, Jock Hutchison, Dick Metz, Frank Walsh and the amateurs Chick Evans Jr., George Dawson and Johnny Lehman will be among the 139 contestants for 14 places.

The New York metropolitan section has 130 entries for 13 places. The pace is certain to be swift, what with Wood, MacFarlane, Johnny Farrell, Vic Ghezzi, Bryan Nelson, Bill Mehlhorn, Clarence Clark and the simon-pures, Bobby Jacobson, Rudy Knepper and Gene Homans among the hopefuls.

Walter Hagen will signalize his 21st year in big-time competition by casting his lot with 39 other players in the Detroit district for five places. Other topnotchers there include Al Watrous, former Canadian open winner and runner-up in the 1926 British Open, and Chuck Kocsis, an amateur.

McSpaden, one of the sensations of the winter tournament season, apparently has no threatening opposition in the Kansas City area, but Picard and Goodman may find the going a trifle difficult. Picard, the big money winner and lowest scorer on the pros' swing of the country last winter, is in the Philadelphia district with Gene Kunes, Felix Serafin and Ed Dudley. Goodman will be one of 16 shotmakers aiming for two places in Omaha.

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Telephone 737-4

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—Ideal lot, 50 x 150; in fine residential section; convenient to bus and railroad station. SO 2-5034.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SEACOAST AND INLAND Cottages, country homes, farms; write for list. FRED GARDNER, Portsmouth, N. H.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Cor., 32 Centre St.—Desirable furn. double and single rooms; meals opt.; quiet and convenient location. LON. 9057.

QUIET home in country for gentleman, pleasant surroundings; excellent cooking; 20 miles from Boston. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Stratton Inn, Restful, Exclusive, Homelike, Good Food, American Plan. Moderate Prices. 41 Park St., Brookline, Mass. LON. 8737.

ROOMS TO RENT

BOSTON, 72 Westland Ave., S-21—Attractive front room near The Mother Church, kitchenette privileges; business woman preferred. COM 2875 after 5:30 p. m.

BOSTON—Superior rooms near The Mother Church, transient or permanent. Mrs. Weeks, Suite 6, 178 Huntington Ave. CIRcle 7572.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON — Desirable rooms with running water; permanent or transients. MRS. STUART, 189 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON—A quiet home to share overlooking the beautiful, flowery Fenway Park; light, cool, airy room. Call KEN. 4193.

BOSTON, 223 Newbury St.—House, newly decorated; hot water; well furnished; parking space. CIRcle 6783.

BROOKLINE MASS. Greenough St.—Quiet, sunny, single room; $5; porch; business man only; near train and bus. BEAcon 0735.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Large, comfortable studio room; private home; gentleman or business woman. Man. 6-2165. Garage opt.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Unfurnished room; adjoining bath; cross ventilation; privacy; convenient to subway and buses; references. Phone Edgecombe 4-7636 after 5, or week-end.

N. Y. C., 100 Northern Ave. (181st)—Quiet, homelike, outside; breakfast optional; convenient church, transportation. Apt. 67, Washington Heights 7-1636.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractively priced cheery outside redecorated, running water; maid service; elevator; references. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5F)—Attractively priced, immaculate; cross ventilation, running water, maid service; weekly, monthly. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 611 West 137th (Apt. 62)—Pleasant, quiet, newly decorated suitable 1-2, near bath; convenient transportation. Driv.; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th—Attractive, near Columbia Univ.; conv. transportation, church; bus, people; mornings, Univ. 4-8891, HUND.

SUMMIT, N. J. 155 Summit Ave.—Comfortable rooms; also connecting rooms with private bath; meals opt.; best loc.; 5 min. walk to station. Tel. Summit 6-4360.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

Oriental Rugs CLEANED, REPAIRED by experts. Fine Hooked Rugs for sale. YACORIAN BROS., 821 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KENmore 4429. Est. 1904.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Outside dignified selling; part or full time; large earnings. Box N-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY wishes to secure position for Jamaican couple; wife, cook, general; have given faithful service for nearly 15 years; willing to go into country. Brookline, Mass., Asp. 7568.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 38, German-American, 20 years experience; excellent references; best recommendations from last employer. New York City. Butterfield 8-9775.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOMMODATING by experienced colored woman, day or hour; good cook; general cleaning; reliable. Tel. LON. 2740, Boston.

CAPABLE, intelligent woman, several years' experience in hotel office work, cashier, room clerk, executive; willing to go anywhere; references, P-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS, capable, young, kindergarten age, city country references. Write Box H-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER position desired by refined middle-aged woman; adults pref.; good home first consideration; please give particulars. Box P-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Woman experienced as bookkeeper and saleswoman desires position as bank hostess, tea room hostess or doing clerical work; will go anywhere; excellent references. MRS. MARY S. GALE, 385 Ives St.

REFINED elderly lady seeks position as companion to same or charge 1 child; music, fluent French; highest references. E. G., Box 39, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.

TRAINED librarian with many years' experience desirous of change, college or private library preferred. X-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY desires position as clerk. Elliott Fisher operator, typist or office work; experienced. Miss Thornley, Hinkley 6-7457, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES

BEAUTIFUL estate in Blue Ridge Mountains, overlooking Lake Raburn; sandy beach; 3 bedrooms; twin beds; 2 baths; every convenience. F. O. Stone, Lakemont, Ga.

FOR SALE—New Cape Cod cottage; 4 acres, superb view; 1200 ft. elevation; electricity available; artesian well; eastern Dutchess County; $4500. C. H. Baker, Pawling, N. Y.

NORTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Comfortably furn. home, 6 rooms, fireplace, sun parlor, elec. refrig., piazza, spacious grounds, summer season; 12 mi. so. of Boston; bathing beach one mi. Write N-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Weymouth 1431-W.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—Attractive bungalow, modern improvements, including refrigeration telephone; bathing, fishing, boating, golf and tennis near A. R. Townsend, 1388 E. 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. MI. 8-8223.

RENT—Season, attractive completely furnished cottage; restricted Lake Mohawk, N. J.; large living room, balcony, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; $400. Write Albert Carman, 3 East 46th, N. Y. C. or call Circle 7-4688.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

PLAINFIELD, N. J., 824 Park Ave., Corner of 9th St.—10-room frame house, steam heat, electricity, gas, front awnings. See JESSE MULFORD, Realtors.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 88 Boylston St., Boston

WEARING APPAREL

FRANKLIN WEAR — Lingerie, men's and ladies' hosiery, Quaker shirts for men displayed in the homes and offices by appointment. Write or phone MALden 0569. Florence E. B. Fox, 15 Hudson St., Malden, Mass.

LADIES' silk hosiery chiffon and service weight, all shades, 3 pr. to box, $2.25; single pr., 79c; mail orders filled. M. J. Stout, 13 Norway, Boston, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

BLATT'S 28th Department Managers' SALE
May 6th to 18th

The Sale that South Jersey has come to know as the outstanding economy event of the entire year!

The offerings in this Sale exceed every past effort—you owe it to yourself to take full advantage of them. Remember the dates!

M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVE. AT S. CAROLINA

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

Eldredge Storage
COLD STORAGE
For Furs and Winter Garments
Local and Long Distance Moving
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
(Since 1886)

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppes
We Satisfy the Most Discriminating
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 Collingswood, Col. 4064
190 W. Clinton Ave. 636 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5063 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

F. Lloyd Tuttle
OF
Ye "Golden Rule"
A Garment Repairing, Pressing, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Service that will please readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
Have your next suit "Tailored by Tuttle" of Ye "Golden Rule."
442 MAIN STREET

MOTHER'S DAY GIFTS
that are appreciated.
Gloves—Hosiery—Bags
Lingerie
BERNARD'S
530 and 538 MAIN STREET

SPECIAL PERMANENT WAVE
During May $3.95
Genuine Frederic Vita Tonic Permanent $6.50
35c minimum prices prevail
Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

SO-MO
Lawn Mower Co., Inc.
Grass Seed, Fertilizer, Tools, Tractors, Horse, Gasoline and Hand Mowers
Parts and Repairing
287 McKINLEY AVE. Orange 3-8610

Henry Hornecker
FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

On May 12th, 1935, the world pays tribute to
MOTHERS
Remember Her With a Greeting Card
379 Main Street
560 Central Avenue in East Orange

Post's
LET
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
106 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest, Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

TEXACO
E. H. VANDIVER
Texaco Products
Marfax Lubrication
Exide Batteries
Firestone Tires
38 NO. ARLINGTON AVE. OR. 4-9571

RALPH CRAIG
Heating and Plumbing Contractor
Can Solve Your Problems
Consultation Free
51 LINCOLN STREET OR. 4-5958

ENGLEWOOD

Art Flower Shop
Cut Flowers
Plants, Corsages
Flowers
by WIRE

8 NORTH DEAN ST. ENG. 3-4884-5

This is the Time and Place for
Rug Cleaning
Oriental and Domestic
Tel. Englewood 3-7366
V. GARAPEDIAN, Inc.
Corner Palisade and Grand Aves.

G. C. BARNETT
Optical Service
34 E. Palisade Ave. Tel. Eng. 3-4260
F. E. TAMARKIN
Optometrist in Attendance

HACKENSACK

The Allura Beauticians
A new shop with new ideas. Clean, quiet and up-to-date in every way. Prompt Service—No Tipping. Free Parking.
194 MAIN STREET HACKENSACK 2-4616

HOBOKEN

FLOWERS
for Mother's Day
GRULICH & SONS, *Florists*
616 WASHINGTON STREET
Phone Hob. 3-0510 *Member F.T.D.A.*

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Berzen 3-2943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

De Kimpe's Floral Shop
Remember Mother—
May 12th
Telephone Orders Cheerfully Filled
285 Central Ave. Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-0924

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
No one shoe is suitable for all types of feet. We carry three outstanding makes of shoes,—which means that we can fit about 97% of most feet.
296 CENTRAL AVENUE

ADAM BLUM
Quality Baking
Real Home-Made Bread
27 different kinds, including Fruit, Raisin, Cinnamon, Gluten and all Rye.
625 Newark Avenue *(Near the Elevator)*

GRUEN
CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

Highlights in White
Matrix Shoes
Hudson Shoe Shop
519 Broadway Bayonne, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0398

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
One quart can Flit, including a moth proof bag, 69c
Wayne Co. pure strawberry and raspberry jam, two, 2 lb. jars, 69c
177 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
South 2-4300-4301-4302

MONTCLAIR

WILSON'S SEEDS
(Plaza Seed Store)
SEEDS—PLANTS
BULBS—FERTILIZERS
(Opposite Lackawanna Station)
Phone Montclair 2-2433
284 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO · RADIO · RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

MONTCLAIR INN
Quiet, Residential Inn
Opp. Christian Science church
DINNERS—LUNCHEONS
Hillside Ave. at St. Luke's Pl.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. TEL. 2-2977

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
1 oz. Caviar, 4 Jars 97c
2 oz. Caviar, 2 Jars 89c
Dromedary Unsweetened Grapefruit Juice, 10 cans for $1.00
Robertson's Marmalade, 4 for $1.00
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0220-1

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

SPRING IS HERE!
A new full variety of dress goods. Heralds of the spring. The trend of individualism in dress combines both economy and smartness. Sew and save.
Montclair Textile Store
543 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Wellmont Haberdashers
Wish to Announce Their Removal to 6 Church Street
At Montclair Center
Home of Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas and Manico Underwear

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Koren Kreedian Inc.
RUG CLEANING
If you want to save and prolong the life of your rugs, let us clean and wash them without machines and without chemicals. Costs you no more.
20 Church St. Montclair 3-1433

Freytag and Anderson Florists
Inc.
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel
Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

MRS. FREDRICKS
HOME BAKERY
Our Specialties: Lemon Meringue Pie, Nut Loaf, Gingerbread, Home-made Bread and Pie Crust.
Tel. Bloomfield 2-2740
47 Broad Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

Moore's Hardware Store
Incorporated
223 Glen Ridge Avenue Montclair, N. J.
See us for
PLANT SPUR FERTILIZER, FIRST GRADE LAWN SEEDS, VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, GARDEN TOOLS, PAINTS, TOWNSEND LAWN MOWERS, HOUSE CLEANING SUPPLIES
Telephone Mtc. 2-3210 and 2-3211

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD STREET Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Montclair
Tailoring Establishment
Do Your Clothes Need Remodeling?
My work is guaranteed to give satisfaction
J. Braverman, 189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair
Tel. Mielr. 2-2674

NEWARK

BROADWAY HDWE. CO.
(Herbert T. Seck, Prop.)
Complete Line Garden Tools, Grass Seed and Fertilizers
"Pittsburgh Paint Products"
See National Adv. Every Friday
HU. 2-0943 594 Broadway
—NORTH NEWARK—

WASHINGTON FLORIST
Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621 569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Goerke's Beauty Parlor
(Mr. Principe, Mgr.)
Tel. MI. 2-6000

Specializing in tinting the hair natural shades. Also bleaching. How do you want your hair waved? Natural looking waves, marcel effect, with ringlet ends, $3.00 complete. Best solutions. Strict sanitation. All leading permanent wave methods.

BERK'S
Terminal Print Shop
"Same Day Service"
Public Service Concourse
Phone MA. 2-1995 80 Park Place

S. FELDMAN & SONS Inc.
Dry Cleaners and Launderers of the Better Kind
PHONE MA. 2-3660 Branches
NEWARK—MONTCLAIR—SO. ORANGE

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

ORANGE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Ravson's Cotton Shop
Specializing in
Yard Goods—Dresses—Curtains
We carry the largest selection of cotton novelties and linen dresses in the city. Sizes 12 to 46. Also extra sizes 48 to 54.
228 Main Street OR. 4-2734

REGAN'S
HARDWARE
GARDEN TOOLS, PAINTS
HOUSEWARES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES
307 Main Street OR 3-5489

Office Machines
All Makes—All Services
Easy Parking—Shop in Comfort
Quick repairs while you wait.
Orange Typewriter Co.
180 MAIN ST. OR 2-7364

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

$5.00 EMMA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Foods
183 MAIN STREET OR 3 7055 7056
DELIVERIES

WEST ORANGE

Ridgehurst Service Station
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
322 Main Street Orange 5-9614

PASSAIC

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Sisco Dairy Co.
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-5414
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

Order Your "Blue Coal" Now
MAY CASH PRICES
Stove $10.25
Egg and Nut 10.00
Pea 8.50
Prices Will Advance June 1st
Small Charge for Financing
MONDON COAL CO.
SH. 2-4632

PLAINFIELD

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
Coal—Furnace Oil Coke
Tel. Dunellen 2-6543 Dunellen, N. J.

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired. Selection of cards for every occasion.
317 W. FRONT ST. TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

FRESH MILK and CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct from farm to you
Butter—Eggs—Buttermilk—Bosco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
50 LINDEN AVE., NORTH PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd 6-8562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Prop.

Mrs. G. O. KELLER, Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Main Office and Plant:
Cor. South and Leland Avenue
Downtown Office: 127 Park Avenue
PLAINFIELD, N. J. Phone Plfd. 6-0100
Out of Town Patrons Call WX-2100
No Toll Charge.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Sandy's Hat Store
"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack 2-0782

Children's Hair Carefully Cut
HACK. 3-0119
QUEEN ANNE THEATRE BARBER SHOPPE
Queen Anne Theatre Bldg. BOGOTA, N. J.

VANITY BEAUTY SHOPPE
All Methods of Permanent Waving
"Difficult Hair Waving Our Specialty"
189 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-0072

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

Schweinfurth
Remember MOTHER
with cut flowers and flowering plants from our own greenhouses.
Assorted pans made of geraniums, coleus, zinnias, begonias, sweet alyssum, daisies and ageratum, etc.
63 N. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. R. 6-4760

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 3-1184

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Propr.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.
In our immense stocks you will find everything that may be necessary for your
SPRING CLEANING
RIDGEWOOD HARDWARE CO.
INCORPORATED
"THE BIG STORE"
9-13 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridgewood 6-0106—6-0107

RUTHERFORD

Knitting and Crocheting
UNGER'S
132 PARK AVENUE
Complete stock of knitting and crocheting materials—Also fine linens and handkerchiefs. Free instructions if materials are purchased here.

WESTFIELD

AMERICAN STORES Co.
237 EAST BROAD STREET
Headquarters for
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES, LOUELLA BUTTER, GOLD SEAL EGGS
Free Delivery Tel. Westfield 2-2216

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH *Service*
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahegan Park
Say It With FLOWERS *on* MOTHER'S DAY
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEVERNAGEL, *Prop.*

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
Telephone WE 2-1198

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
148 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone Westfield 23675

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELERS
Jewelry
639 BERGENLINE AVE.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
729 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Appel JEWELER
Established 1865
635 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
SPRING FLOWERS
Spring Flowers That Herald the Advent of the Outdoor Season
Flowers for Every Occasion
Quality—Service—Artistry
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-12 HAMILTON ST. DIAL 9681

BETHLEHEM

Emma-Lee Beauty Shoppe
Complete Beauty Service
36 East Broad St.
Tel. 4417
Coiffure Reflections

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM (Continued)

Announcing the New Chickering Grand Piano
$695.00 and Up
Also Steinway Grands
$1175.00 and Up
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET
Exclusive representatives for these famous instruments in Bethlehem and Northampton County.

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue or The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH
Cotton Shoppe
New Location—Second Floor
Size 11 to 44
$2.00 to $10.00
Also
Wash Silks Are Arriving!

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

PRINTING
Church and Commercial Printing
ROB'T A. KINSLOE
44 N. 4th St., Philadelphia Tel.: Market 2019

PHILADELPHIA—Germantown
MILLINERY
Made to Order or Ready-to-Wear
FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
18 W. Chelton Avenue 12th Floor

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving, Hair Dreing, Personality Hair Cutting. Done by Experts.
62 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH
Eastman Kodak STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

Home Dressed Poultry
Fresh Eggs
Phone your Order WAlnut 0314
You may either call for or we will deliver. Deliveries made in the South Hills, Crafton, Ingram, Sheridan, Squirrel Hill, Oakland.
Knapp's Poultry Farm
59 School St., Greentree, Pittsburgh, Pa.

READING
CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

SAYLOR'S
FINE GROCERIES
MEATS, CANDY, BAKED GOODS
Since 1866
FOURTH AND PENN STS. Phone 6255

The Bon Ton
MILLINERY AND DRESSES
408 Penn St

Germaine
DECORATIONS and LINENS
Gifts of All Kinds
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'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Mississippi

Hattiesburg—Week days, no regular time assigned, WPFB, 1370kc.

Wisconsin

La Crosse—Week days, no regular time assigned, WKBH, 1380kc.

Discontinued

Oklahoma

Norman—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNAD, 1010kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Nebraska

York—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KOBZ, 930kc.

New York

Olean—Tuesdays, May 14, 21, and 28, 10:15 a. m., WHDL, 1420kc.

Ohio

Dayton—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, May 9, 10, and 11, 7:30 a. m., WHIO, 1260kc.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

21.

We Do San Antonio

OUR first night in San Antonio brought us a quaint and lasting memory. We drove down to the little plaza in the Mexican section. Immediately we were surrounded by dozens of Mexican youths with guitars, all volunteering to play and sing for us some Mexican songs. The three of us lolled back, and the concert began. Over to one side the Mexican women had set up their little stoves; and as we were regaled with lilting Mexican airs, our half-shut eyes were soothed by the twinkling coals of mesquite roots, and our nostrils were saluted with the aroma of chili. Here was a combination that was worth the trip to the city of the Alamo. And after being thoroughly saturated with the fanciful spirit of Mexico, we distributed a few coins, drove slowly back to our hotel, and turned in.

The next morning we were up bright and early to take in the sights. There was a fresh breeze, but that balmy mid-March morning called for no topcoat or vest. Every tourist, of course, spends some time down at the Buckhorn; and here we saw the most remarkable collection of horns a man ever assembled. Among them is a set of antlers with more than 70 points; and an old longhorn steer stands there with horns measuring about 9 feet from tip to tip! The owner of the place must have thought that the best rattlesnake was a defunct one, for we saw there square yard after square yard of curious designs worked out in nothing but the rattles! Let us say this for Mr. Rattlesnake, however: We know him as one creature that minds his own business; and he doesn't strike without fair warning. Incidentally, the number of well-authenticated fatalities from their bites is less than 1 per cent of the number you hear about.

Brackenridge Park proved to be more than a park. It was to us a sermon in stone. Here once was an ugly quarry, a civic eyesore; but bright-visioned men saw in it a beautiful sunken garden and an outdoor theater. And more: They envisaged a zoological park where the bears and monkeys would not have to fret behind bars. Cities with landscape problems should send a delegation down to San Antonio; for it knows how to turn obstacles into stepping-stones. The park—one of 86 in the city—abounds in picnic spots and recreational facilities; and the visitor will not soon forget its Witte Museum or its famed lily pond.

One of the pleasant memories of San Antonio has to do with the San Antonio, San Pedro, and Acequia Rivers, which, as they wander and wind their 30 miles through the city, afford here and there a restful vista in the very thick of things.

San Antonio boasts the largest and most varied military establishment in the United States. The visitor will soon learn that Fort Sam Houston is the country's biggest military post, and that Randolph Field is the world's largest air-training center. These, together with other important units, provide the merchants with thousands of good spenders. Yes, business is good in San Antonio!

—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

Daily Features

Moments Musical

No. 51.

Charles Martin Loeffler

WHY will people continue to say that certain composers are imitators of Debussy? This has been said of Loeffler. It is true that both men are impressionists and both are French by birth. Both are extravagant in subtlety and enchantment; both are full of exquisite harmonic color and abound in finesse, culture and sensitiveness.

What is an impressionist? An impressionist tries to suggest an image existing in his own thought, such as a picture, an object or a poem. This is Loeffler's great trait: he loves poems, fine poems such as those of Verlaine, Baudelaire, Gustave Kahn or Maeterlinck. He has "set" them to music. Perhaps just a line, or some impression received from reading them will bring forth a whole orchestral work, such as his *Pagan Poem* after Virgil, or the two Rhapsodies for oboe, viola and piano. What a lovely combination of instruments! How eloquently Loeffler speaks through them!

Loeffler is a violinist of the first rank, a pupil of no less a master than Joachim. Coming to Boston after years spent in Russia and Hungary, in Paris and Berlin, he has definitely given to that city and to America something fine in beauty and culture. He has always shunned publicity and lives a secluded and quiet country life. Maybe he is listening to the grass growing, and setting it to music as he once said he believed Debussy would were it possible to hear it.

Orchestral conductors, heads of chamber music groups, and soloists have gone to this hermit composer's home, and asked for manuscripts. Well they knew that there is a treasure chest full of much fine literature from Loeffler's fluent pen. But, strange as it may seem, they have been told that this piece is not suitable for them, or that the public probably would not like that one. Any number of excuses are offered to discourage the enquirer from presenting the work.

Nevertheless, in Medfield, Massachusetts, there is a fortune hidden that some day may be unearthed: the golden treasure of the works of Charles Martin Loeffler.

SONYA MICHELL

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sin as "Negligence"

IN OUR Common Version of the Old Testament, the Hebrew term *'asham* is generally rendered "trespass or guilt"; and while there remains some difference of opinion among scholars as to its exact meaning, an examination of the various passages in which it is found suggests that it is used to describe sin or wrongdoing "committed through error, negligence, or ignorance" (cf. Girdlestone: "Old Testament Synonyms," p. 84) rather than intentionally or maliciously.

For instance, it is explained in Lev. 4:13 that "if the whole congregation of Israel sin through ignorance," then they are to be accounted "guilty" (*'asham*); while in the following chapter (verses 5 and 6) it is stipulated that anyone who has become "guilty" through negligence is to offer a "guilt-offering unto the Lord for his sin which he hath sinned" (Revised Version).

Expectation

Mrs. J. O. Rast, Montgomery, Ala., Submits This Youthful Study to the Monitor Camera Club.

Mr. Scroggins

Bert Receives Written Instructions

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MR. SCROGGINS kneeled heavily on a chair, leaned against the edge of the dining-room table and sucked at the end of a pencil, as though he would draw words from it forcibly. Before him was a piece of paper. Now and again, the venerable squirrel would take his elbows from the edge of the table and put something on the paper. Mrs. Scroggins came into the room and smoothed down her dress but lately covered by her dish-drying apron.

"You seem to be writing, my dear," she said.

Her husband looked up with a vacant stare, denoting thought. Hurrumphing politely, he said, "'Seems' is not the word. I *am* writing."

Mrs. Scroggins laughed. "Excuse me," she said. "I should be more careful of words when you are writing them." She came to his side and looked over his shoulder. "Quite so," she said. "You *are* writing." Scroggins put down another word.

"What's this?" said Mrs. Scroggins, picking up the paper. "Names of flowers," she read; "and vegetables."

Scroggins stopped sucking the pencil. "I may as well tell you, my dear," he said. "I am somewhat embarrassed." He smiled and hurrumphed behind his paw. "This," and he very politely withdrew the paper from his wife, "is something I thought we might give Bert. It's a list of things to have in our garden. I realize I'm only the assistant gardener. You are the gardener. But then Bert is my assistant, so I thought that would make it all right."

Mrs. Scroggins nodded and smiled. "Very good," she said, "an excellent idea to write things down for Bert. But can he read?"

Scroggins scratched his head. "Dear, dear!" he said after a bit of hurrumphing. "I doubt if he can." He stepped down from the chair and paced up and down the room with his paws behind his back.

"I have it!" said Mrs. Scroggins. "Bert can't read, but you can read it to him."

"Just what I was thinking," said her husband. They hurried away to find Bert. He was sitting under some leaves. Scroggins waved the paper in front of him and the genial toad gulped and winked in the most pleased way imaginable.

"Listen, Bert," said Scroggins. "Here's a paper. On it I've written the names of all the things we'd like in our garden." And the noted squirrel read the list, beginning with the A's—"aster," "azalea," etc., and finishing with the Z's of which there was only one—"zinnia."

Bert listened with rapt attention, now and then pulling at what would have been his cap had he worn one. When Scroggins finished, Bert asked if he could see the paper. Scroggins spread it before him. "Is all that written here?" said the toad at length.

"It is," said Scroggins proudly.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCROGGINS WROTE

Bert looked at the paper and gulped and gulped. He put one of his rough forefeet on it. "May I keep it?" he said.

"You may," said Scroggins, waving his stick in that grand Scroggins gesture known favorably to so many Commoners. "Keep it!"

Bert thanked both Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins and as they went home they looked back and watched him crawl onto the paper and sit there with a broad beam of pleasure.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"As" and "than" (P. T. H., who submits for criticism the following extract from an advertisement:

——— shirts look as good, if not better, than shirts I have been paying $3 for . . .

"As" and "than" are often carelessly used as correlatives. If the merest amateur will stop to read the foregoing example and omit the more or less parenthetical matter set off by commas, he will get the point.

In affirmative comparisons, "as" and "as" are the familiar correlatives ("These look *as* good *as* others"); in negative comparisons, "so" and "as" are usual ("These do not look *so* good *as* others"). If the "if not better" thought is desired, it should be placed at the end ("These look as good as others, if not better"). However, if the facts and circumstances deserved it, there would be less beating around the bush in: "These look better than others."

Woolley ("New Handbook of Composition") offers this rule:

Two expressions of comparisen, the one an adjective preceded by *as*, the other an adjective in the comparative degree, should not both be completed by a single *as* clause or a single *than* clause, unless that clause immediately follows the expression of comparison that stands first in the sentence.

Persist (J. M. D.)—It is true that the new Webster's gives first choice to *per-sist'*, but the second-choice listing, *per-zist'*, enjoys widespread cultured usage. By the way, those who use second-choice pronunciations do not necessarily speak incorrect English! One has only to note the hundreds of altered pronunciations in the new Webster's to be assured that the publishers agree with their adversaries quickly.

Height (J. M. D.)—*Hite*, with no trace of final *th*.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Calling on the Telephoneless

A YOUNG man with a pleasing personality in our community was without employment. More than half the people are without telephones, so he had an idea of visiting the homes that have no telephones and taking the housewife's grocery order. The idea which he presented on a profit-sharing basis to a local store, has benefited all; the young man has employment, the grocery store does much more business, and the telephoneless women do not have to make the extra trips downtown.

Ruth W.

In Lighter Vein

Oh! Oh!

Professor: "And whatever on earth made you write a paragraph like that?"

Student: "I quoted it, sir, from Dickens."

Professor: "Beautiful lines, aren't they?"—*Syracuse Orange Peel.*

Group Singing

"I asked the professor if he thought I could sing in public now."

"What did he say?"

"He said I could join in the National Anthem!" — *Il Travaso* (Rome).

Uncertain

Mrs. 'Opkins: "You're not lookin' too 'appy, Mrs. 'Iggs."

Mrs. 'Iggs: "No, it's this 'ere uncertain weather. One day it's 'ot and the next it's cold; yer never know wot to pawn."—*Pearson's.*

Endless

"Why did they provide the Capitol with a rotunda?"

"It's a good place for statesmen who like to run around in circles."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Purchase

(Richmond Hill Recorder)

Richmond Hill, N. Y.

HOW to buy a 59-cent handbag with 12 cents. That was the problem of a 12-year-old Richmond Hill girl recently, and the story of how she solved it, as told by a local merchant, is one of the most beguiling we've heard in some time.

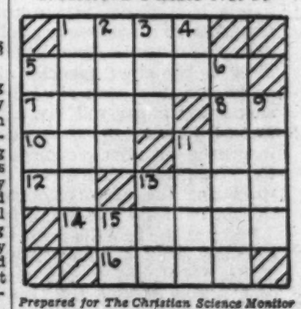
Resolutely the young lady walked into the merchant's shop two weeks before Easter, and in a still, small voice asked him if he would accept a 12-cent deposit on one of his 59-cent handbags.

Although the proposal struck the merchant as being a bit unique, he informed the young shopper that he would accept the deposit. She gave him two nickels and two pennies. She returned the next day with another nickel, and on the third day she brought 8 cents. She made a trip to the store every day thereafter and left various amounts, none higher than 10 cents, and one as little as 2 cents.

Such persistence and thrift are bound to receive their reward, of course. The sum of 59 cents amassed by this youngster would ordinarily have represented a lot of chewing gum, candy, ice cream, and a movie. But she diverted her pennies and nickels to the absorbing job of getting that handbag, and shortly before Easter she walked out of the store in proud and undisputed possession of the treasure.

Of course, she didn't keep it for long. It was intended as an Easter gift for a friend, you see.

Crossword Puzzle No. 99



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Tibetan priest
5—Robber
7—Above
8—Musical note
10—Grassy field
11—Marble
12—Conjunction
13—Navigate
14—Longs for
16—A number

Down

1—Uniform worn by servants
2—Open space
3—Blemish
4—By
5—Game played on horseback
6—"The lily maid of Ostolat"
9—Pointed steel instruments
11—Small mountain lake
13—Monkey
15—Printer's measure

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Quotation for Today

HAPPY is that man whose calling is great and spirit humble.—DEMOSTHENES.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There Must Be a Bright Side to Everything*

By LE PELLEY

LET'S STOP AND COUNT OUR THREE CENTS AGAIN
ER--AH--THERE IS SOMETHING I WANT TO TELL YOU ABOUT OUR THREE CENTS
GOOD NEWS OR BAD NEWS?
WELL — IN A WAY IT'S GOOD NEWS
THE THREE CENTS ISN'T SO HARD TO COUNT ANY MORE
YOU SEE — ON ACCOUNT OF A HOLE BEING IN MY POCKET, IT'S ONLY ONE CENT NOW
ZEPHYR

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Traveler*

By THE HAGERS

I LIKE TO RIDE, I MUST MAINTAIN, UPON THE QUACKBURG-DRAKEVILLE TRAIN.
WEB RED-CAP HELPS ME WITH MY GRIPS; HE SERVED ME ON MY OTHER TRIPS.
I TALK WITH DUCKS WHO'VE TRAVELLED FAR BACK IN THE OBSERVATION CAR.
AND WRITE TO FRIENDS THIS WORD OF CHEER: "I'M HAVING FUN; WISH YOU WERE HERE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Supreme Court—Arbiter of National Policy

WITH surprising suddenness and completeness, Justice Owen J. Roberts and his newly joined colleagues of the conservative wing of the United States Supreme Court have not only thrown the signal against the Railroad Pensions Act, but appear to have set the switches to send practically the whole New Deal train of social legislation into the chasm of unconstitutionality.

The decision would be an important one if it dealt only with the railroad statute, but when it is seen how sweeping Mr. Justice Roberts has made his dicta which have bearing on the NIRA, the economic security program and other legislation in the courts or in Congress, the opinion looms up as tremendously forbidding.

If it held only that certain sections of the pension act were invalid, which the whole court agrees are arbitrary as giving benefits to employees who have not merited them, there would be hope of curing the defects by later legislation. But the decision goes much farther. It specifically rejects the argument that concern for the welfare, contentment and future security of the employee, as affecting his efficiency, is within the range of regulation of interstate commerce. It goes outside the case at issue to challenge other forms of security provisions that might be made.

"Is it not apparent," asks Mr. Justice Roberts, "that they are really and essentially related solely to the social welfare of the worker and therefore remote from any regulation of commerce as such?" indicating that he and the majority consider commerce and social welfare as two distinct spheres. In fact, he continues, "we think the answer is plain. These matters lie outside the orbit of congressional power."

And if it is not within the power of Congress to impose such an obligation upon the railroads, long intimately regulated as the chief agencies of interstate commerce, how slim are the chances of supporting a pay-roll tax on all manufacturing industry to provide old-age insurance or unemployment compensation! And how shadowy the prospects of validating the NRA's widespread claims to control over wages and prices!

Perhaps the court is right in thus sidetracking some of the fondest hopes of millions. Perhaps in the perspective of time it will be seen that the decision is simply keeping the Government on the straight track of constitutionality. Certainly the justices have only discharged their duty in determining the question before them to the best of their judgment.

But when that determination, as so many before it, is by a division of five to four among so many learned men of the law, and when so distinguished a legal mind as that of Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes is the author of the dissenting opinion which contradicts every basic conclusion of the majority, does it not appear that the American system is depending upon the Supreme Court to decide something more than law?

When long lines of precedents can be balanced so nicely on both sides of a given proposition, and so much unmeditated meaning has to be squeezed out of a single phrase written 147 years ago, is it not fairly evident that the venerable gentlemen on the Supreme Bench are obliged to render decisions that are matters of social and economic opinion rather than of actual legal interpretation?

And if this is so, is the highest judicial tribunal the proper body for the determination of national policy? The United States is the only nation in the world in which the Supreme Court and a century-old written Constitution are the final arbiters of the nation's destiny.

Final? No, not exactly that. "It does not seem to me that in the settlement of a national policy a five-to-four decision is conclusive," comments Senator Borah. And in a few instances the country has removed barriers established by the court by amending the Constitution—but in a very few instances. The amendatory process is so difficult and cumbersome that it does not work readily except on subjects about which a great popular interest can be aroused.

So conservative an authority on the Constitution as James M. Beck has lately proposed that a convention be called to revise details of the Constitution and bring them up to date. In view of this, the proposal that the fundamental law be made easier of amendment does not seem unconscionably radical. The sequence of five-to-four decisions—regardless of which side they favor—suggests that there might be virtue in obtaining, by the submission of amendments, a national rather than a judicial referendum on questions of policy which affect the general welfare.

Eleven Bold Senators

THERE is an old and now almost forgotten concept of representative government which holds that a legislator's function is to use his knowledge and ability in determining what measures are beneficial to the community and support them. The more modern view is that a representative requires neither convictions nor judgment; he only rubber-stamps what his constituents, or the most powerful minorities among them, want. That the older tradition still persists is disclosed by the vote of the United States Senate on the Patman bill for prepayment of the bonus with greenbacks.

Thirty-three Senators opposed the bill. They did so in face of the strongest lobby Congress has ever seen. They did so in defiance of thousands of telegrams rained upon them by constituents apparently ready to make any demand on their Government that may be commanded by the radio priest of Detroit. They did so in the full knowledge that there would be few telegrams of thanks from citizens having only a general interest in the national welfare. They did so although recognizing that the general public's gratitude may not last till election day.

Among the thirty-three were eleven Senators whose boldness was even more extreme. They are men who know very well that the resentment of minorities denied special favors does last till the polls open again. And for these men election comes next year. They are: Senators Bailey of North Carolina, Barbour of New Jersey, Couzens of Michigan, Glass of Virginia, Harrison of Mississippi, Hastings of Delaware, Keyes of New Hampshire, McNary of Oregon, Metcalf of Rhode Island, Robinson of Arkansas, and White of Maine.

These men, Democrats and Republicans, may have given way before under the pressure of lobbies. They may be subject in future to some special blocs. But on this vote they showed courage. And only as the public as a whole takes cognizance of such courage and makes an effort to reward it can true representative government survive in the United States.

Treaty Revision Again

TURKEY'S announcement before the Council of the League of Nations that she intends to ask permission to fortify the Dardanelles, which is forbidden under the Treaty of Lausanne, raises again the knotty problem of peaceful revision of treaties.

Article 19 of the League Covenant, which purports to provide machinery for revision, authorizes the Assembly to advise the parties to reconsider antiquated treaties. But as things are today, if one party to an agreement holds fast to the letter of the bond, the other party has no option but to put up with it or act unilaterally.

It is essential for the proper organization of a peace system that if one party to an international engagement wishes to vary the terms of the contract, he should be given an opportunity to state a case for the judgment of world opinion.

It has been known for some time that Turkey dislikes being forbidden to fortify the Dardanelles. It has been known also that Turkey's ally, Soviet Russia, has been urging her to get rid of this prohibition. Yet no attempt has so far been made to thresh the matter out—largely because Great Britain, Italy and France want to see the present state of affairs maintained.

There is no doubt that if these three powers wish, they can prevent any action by the Assembly under Article 19, for decisions of that body have to be unanimous. It is to be hoped they will not act in this way. By inviting discussion, they have an opportunity of making a real contribution to the organization of peace.

Two Ways to Fight War

BOTH sides of the keep-out-of-war medal were turned up in the United States Senate yesterday. Senators Clark and Nye introduced a resolution to prohibit trade in war matériel with belligerents. Senator Pope introduced a resolution for immediate American membership in the League of Nations.

The two resolutions well illustrate the paradox of efforts to insulate the United States against embroilment in other countries' possible wars. On the one hand, isolation of a most extreme sort seems to be called for. On the other hand, international co-operation on broad lines is demanded. Yet only on the surface do the two programs appear incompatible.

The Nye plan would not bar American entry into the League on the terms which Senator Pope lays down. But it would offer some measure of protection against military entanglement in foreign conflict by forestalling commercial entanglement. And since American co-operation in international efforts to maintain peace seems a rather remote possibility at the moment, some plan to prevent American interests from co-operating for profit in the maintenance and possible spread of war is doubly necessary.

Actually, American neutrality and the United States co-operation with its neighbors to keep peace are sides of the same medal. It is not too probable that the United States could remain neutral in a major conflict, even if laws to prohibit trading on other countries' troubles are enacted. The most dependable program for keeping the United States out of war is one which would call on Americans to see to it that there was no war for them to get into. It is quite consistent to work simultaneously for nonco-operation in war and co-operation in peace.

Neighborhood Study

Book News of the Day

IN BRAZIL and on the road to Mandalay, as well as throughout the United States, you find people who think about Greenwich Village as having a definite civic entity. And it is by taking this entity as a starting point that Prof. Caroline F. Ware of Vassar College has done an absorbing study of a neighborhood.

GREENWICH VILLAGE, 1920-1930: A comment on American Civilization in the Postwar Years. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $4) is the research product of an affiliation between Greenwich House and Columbia University for the basic purpose of helping the settlement house to adjust its policies to the shifting needs of its territory by throwing light upon changing economic and social conditions as they appear in the area.

* * *

Perhaps thoughtful readers have never taken Greenwich Village very seriously before. It became pretty well known as the geographic abode of long-haired poets and other intellectual fauna of a given period in American social development. But that view left out of account the fact that it was not the artists and writers who made Greenwich Village. From 1825 to 1850 Greenwich Village was a residential division to which people of money and standing moved to get away from sections that were becoming cluttered by business expansion. What had been the Potter's Field was tastily transmogrified into Washington Square; in 1833, New York University perched on its eastern edge. To this day a little brook—is it Minetta Brook?—runs, like a child playing in a wood, under Washington Square and its surrounding streets, and the towering apartments that line its western edge.

Up to the end of the century writers spoke proudly of the Village and said it was so clean and upright a neighborhood because it was a typically American quarter. But something happened then; tenements began to bloom dankly. Things began to become a little confused. It was not until 1915 that the real estate development began. Old houses were torn down; foreign clusters were driven back into geographic dusk; a subway further opened up the region to development. A hodgepodge of diverse elements began to find out that some reconciliation of their characteristics would have to be made.

* * *

This is not precisely the kind of book one might expect, from its title. One expects somehow that it will be flippant and gay, and tell anecdotes about the "artistic" figures which have been synonymous in passing thought with the mention of Greenwich Village. It tells none, really, and is never flippant.

Instead it is a sociological survey of a shifting collection of important values, a second "Middletown," revealing sober sociological facts and by-products, giving interesting statistics, commenting on social phenomena—not for fun but for reasons of far-reaching importance.

"Greenwich Village" becomes a sort of textbook, to be read with interest and profit by all individuals interested in the improvement of the whole civilized state, and by all civic bodies grateful for advice as to short cuts to a happier neighborly state. J. M.

Migration to Matanuska

MACDONALD is an Alaskan gold miner, so he doesn't think much of farmers; but he said with enthusiasm that these people the FERA is sending to the Matanuska Valley in southern Alaska are going to the best country in the world.

They'll live well, Macdonald exclaimed. It is the best of farming land. Alaskans raise the finest vegetables on earth. Their wheat is of superior hardness, and milling facilities are being built up. Sweet grasses for pasturing and hay grow wild, and oats and barley are adapted to the climate.

"We miners," he said, "prefer to get our milk from tin cans instead of cows. Saves lots of messing round and leaves us cream cases for chairs and cupboards; but if a man enjoys the company of cows, he can raise beets and barley for ensilage, and timothy reseeds itself. The valley is a good grazing and dairy country. Of course no one of intelligence would try farming a piece of tundra, because the vegetation never decays on the bogs, but on drained land the frozen ground acts as a subsoil and subirrigates the plants as their roots follow the thawing. No trouble with drought there!"

Drawn by Helen M. Butman

In an Alaskan Garden

* * *

There are wild deer and ptarmigan up to the very doorsteps, and plenty of wild ducks and geese in season. Macdonald seemed to think that the game laws would not interfere with good living conditions. Anyway, he said, there is plenty of fresh reindeer meat from the domestic herds. They raise wonderful berries there, too: strawberries, currants, and the like.

He stopped to tell the story of the visiting congressman who ordered a cabbage packed to show his friends outside. When the producer had squeezed one half of a Matanuska cabbage into a barrel, he was embarrassed to know how to pack the other half, as he had but the one barrel. This sounded like Alaskan enthusiasm, but certainly there are such gorgeous and delicious berries growing wild in plain view along the Alaskan coast that it seems only logical that they must raise lusty garden truck upstream. And the streams are full of fish of the finest, Macdonald added.

He considers that Alaska is well established, an up and coming country that will soon be settled pretty much all over by miners and farmers. He was keen for the construction of the connecting links of the motor highway up the entire western coast of North America. Macdonald traveled to Alaska in the big Dawson days of '98, and has since prospected Nome, and later Candle. He came down from Candle to interview the millionaire engineer owner of a big Diesel-powered mining outfit that is planted on his creek.

Up in Candle they burn coal shipped from Seattle in gunny sacks at around $30 a ton. Though the Matanuska coal fields have good coal for coking, the Matanuska is a forested region, so birch and spruce are easily procured for fuel.

He said Alaska is a great tractor country. No stones, he added, in recognition of Michigan's ubiquitous stone heap. Perhaps someone should have inquired, at that point, whether the mosquitoes on the Matanuska are as mean as those bred farther north, in the Seward Peninsula. The Iceworms say that in the Kobuk country they trap their mosquitoes in the old shaft heads and use mosquito bills to point their thawing drills. Perhaps those farther south are influenced by the longer growing days! There are little black gnats to be considered, too, if one insists on mentioning every least disadvantage.

Macdonald's enthusiasm for Alaska is the common attitude of the territory's inhabitants. Alaska is a country with a remarkable personality. Macdonald says that no man can leave it after having lived there for two consecutive years without being homesick for it to the end of his days. And it is a great country for cooking. Anyone there will tell you that two winters in Alaska will make a cook out of an old maid school ma'am. The men all pride themselves on their good food and tidy cabins.

* * *

Macdonald traveled from Fairbanks to Seward on the Alaska Railroad. The railroad runs across the foot of the valley at the head of Cook's Inlet, on its way from Fairbanks up in interior Alaska on the Tanana to right off the deep end of the dock at Seward on the Pacific Ocean. The scenery along the way is full of Mt. McKinley, North America's highest peak. Monkshood grows shoulder high, with blooms as large as four-bit pieces.

Macdonald pleaded earnestly the cause of home rule for Alaska. He said Alaska and Washington, D. C., are so far apart that Alaska is severely handicapped, since she cannot control her affairs as other parts of the United States on the mainland are allowed to do. Her voters are of the same nationalities as those in the United States proper, and they are patriotically anxious to assume the duties and privileges granted to our other citizens. The territory is a fifth as large as the whole United States.

The population is but 60,000, and at least half of that is native (Indians in the south and Eskimos in the north), so these settlers will be an important addition to the white population. M. B.

The Wide Horizon

Japan Holds the Cards

While the world has watched the swift-moving and high-lighted European scene, the stage in the Far East has been changing less dramatically but, nevertheless, significantly in the last few months. The tactics of foreign oil companies operating with difficulty under the Manchoukuoan oil monopoly have been modified by Soviet-Japanese rapprochement, as fresh news reports indicate. Another rapprochement with deep significance for the world seems to be developing. Its background and some of its possibilities are discussed in this article.

By H. J. Timperley

PEIPING

ARE we about to witness a Sino-Japanese rapprochement? Political observers here ask themselves this question as they study reactions to the parleys which have been taking place over a period of months between influential Chinese and Japanese leaders. While the exact purpose of the discussions has not been disclosed, enough has transpired to make possible a reasonably intelligent guess at their general tenor.

Japan's present policy toward China aims, it is believed here, at this triple objective:

1. Recognition of Japan's special interest in Chinese affairs and conceding to Japan of a position of leadership in China's foreign relations.
2. Special politico-economic privileges, particularly in North China.
3. Development of China as a controllable and easily accessible source of supply of raw materials, specifically raw cotton and iron, needed for Japanese industry and for munitions in time of war.

* * *

What has been offered China as a *quid pro quo* for an arrangement along these lines is less apparent, but some form of financial assistance undoubtedly figures in the scheme. It is generally supposed that Japan also would undertake to surrender her extraterritorial privileges, thus providing the Chinese with a useful lever for forcing general relinquishment by the rest of the foreign powers. But Tokyo is determined to secure at all costs an improvement of Sino-Japanese relations.

At Nanking, civilian leaders show a marked tendency toward the viewpoint that co-operation with Japan, if it can be effected without too much open dictation from Tokyo, might prove the best solution of China's growing financial and economic difficulties. The military group will be less easily won over, but Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters may find it expedient to temporize for the sake of remaining in power.

"The Nanking Government," a shrewd Chinese observer pointed out, "is in very much the same position today as the Anfu Party was when it accepted the Nishihara loans in 1917. It is strong enough to defy public opinion, but not strong enough to defy the Japanese."

There remains, of course, the problem of Manchoukuo, but the average Chinese has long since abandoned hope of recovering Manchuria in this generation. If Japan is tactful enough not to press for Chinese recognition of the new regime this need not stand in the way of a rapprochement. "Let us make sure of keeping what we still have," is the current Chinese slogan as sentiment gives way to realism.

* * *

Japan's political maneuverings in China have not escaped notice on the part of other interested powers. Awkward questions have been asked in Tokyo and official disclaimers have failed to remove the general apprehension that Japan is working to establish a virtual politico-financial hegemony in China as a counterpoise to League of Nations assistance.

Vague repercussions have been observed in London and Washington, but Chinese liberals, dejectedly scanning the international horizon, are frankly disappointed at the lack of response from these quarters.

An Anglo-American loan to China, it is suggested, might go a long way toward staving off Japanese domination. In authoritative British quarters it has been made clear, however, that if any international loan is made—and serious doubt is expressed as to whether such assistance would amount to more than a palliative at the present time—it will be made only if Japanese co-operation is assured. Recent pronouncements in Tokyo afford little ground for belief that such co-operation is likely to be forthcoming. Japanese spokesmen have made it fairly clear that if and when money is lent to China, Japan, and nobody else, will do the lending.

Japan is, of course, a member of the international banking consortium formed in 1921 by the Governments of America, Britain, France and Japan for the purpose of making loans jointly to China. But China has consistently refused to recognize the existence of the consortium, fearing that it carries the danger of further foreign control over her finances. Japan has not yet officially repudiated her membership of the group, but it is evident that if she does withdraw, then any question of an international loan to China will go by the board.

Whichever way the position is viewed, Japan holds the trump cards and it is hardly to be doubted that she will play them in the way which best suits her. Can anything be done to slow up the Japanese game? In the view of many thoughtful observers here, foreign as well as Chinese, a clear declaration by America and Britain of their intention to follow a joint policy in the Far East is the only way. Might it not be at least worth trying?

English Experience With Health Insurance

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor's editorial, "Consult the Patient," refers to the suggested health insurance measure for the United States. In the last paragraph of that editorial it is implied that all who come within the terms of such an act of Congress would be obliged to contribute to a system of medicine with which they do not agree and could not adopt, and therefore the system should be voluntary.

If you can succeed in obtaining such a concession in a national scheme, you will do a great service, but it must occur to you that it would be very difficult to adopt a national scheme with a contracting out clause for those who otherwise would come within the terms of compulsory insurance.

I happened to be one of the few who were called in to consult with Mr. Lloyd George when framing his National Health Insurance bill, and I succeeded in getting a clause inserted which enabled an insured person to provide his own medical treatment. A copy of the clause is hereunder:

The regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners shall authorize the insurance committee by which medical benefit is administered to require any persons whose income exceeds a limit to be fixed by the committee, and to *allow any other persons, in lieu of receiving medical benefit under such arrangements as aforesaid, to make their own arrangements* for receiving medical attendance and treatment (including medicines and appliances), and in such case the committee shall, subject to the regulations, contribute from the funds out of which medical benefit is payable towards the cost of medical attendance and treatment (including medicines and appliances) for such persons sums not exceeding in the aggregate the amounts which the committee would otherwise have expended in providing medical benefits for them.

Whether many persons have availed themselves of this proviso I do not know, but the fact remains that it is permissible.

The difficulty here has been that "approved societies," i. e., those organizations which administer the act for their members, generally insist upon *medical* evidence of incapacity before paying benefit. On the other hand, the model rules, prepared by the Ministry of Health, for incorporation in the rules of approved societies, provides:

A certificate of incapacity to work shall be furnished each week by any member claiming sickness benefit.

The board may take into consideration evidence of incapacity for work other than the medical certificate referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The written certificate of either a medical man or other recognized and qualified healers in America should be accepted by the organization to which the insured person is attached for membership.

If the United States eventually adopts a scheme, I hope that the foregoing liberties will be incorporated in the act; but, at the same time, there must be strict safeguards against imposition. P. T. O.

Handforth, Eng.

"No Balm for Blackmail"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor I read an editorial titled "No Balm for Blackmail," which, I believe, is apt to give out an erroneous impression.

May I say at the outset that I am thoroughly in accord with the main purposes of the recent legislation abolishing so-called breach of promise and alienation suits, and I am also in accord with the general attitude expressed in the editorial commending such legislation.

It seems, however, that the same element of confusion in regard to the primary difference between the breach of promise suit and the so-called alienation suit, as expressed by the other newspapers, has crept into the Monitor editorial. An understanding of this difference will aid in gaining the viewpoint I am about to express.

In the alienation suit, there is primarily involved the integrity and sanctity of the home and family. The element of balm or damages for loss of affections may frequently be the minor note in the suit. For instance, in the case of a trespass of the marital rights of a respectable, good woman, who, together with her husband, is maintaining a decent home, wherein there are children, it is readily seen that an invasion of such a home by alienating the affections of the husband results in immensely more damage than an injury to the so-called affections. It results, and has resulted, in the breaking up of the home, the abandonment by the husband, and an interference with the financial support to which the wife is legally entitled.

In a case like this, while the legal status of the woman may enable her to go out and seek her own livelihood in order to support herself and her children, she may have reached the point where it is not easy for her to do this or to obtain employment, or where the children are young it may be difficult for the abandoned wife to fulfill her obligation of bringing up her children and also pursue the privilege of supporting them.

It bears comment that the only woman Senator in the New York Legislature voted against the bill, probably for the reasons stated in this letter, and not because she was out of sympathy with the main purposes thereof.

A statement has been printed in the press, made by Governor Lehman at the time of the signing of such bill, that the criminal provisions are still intact. This is not wholly an accurate statement, since there is no criminal provision in cases of so-called alienation of affections, except where adultery is charged and proved, and this is most difficult because of the requirements of the criminal law concerning proof.

In view of the blanket cancellation by legislation of all suits arising out of alienation of affections, what is there legally left to discourage or to deter the ruthless, willful and brazen marauder who, deliberately and with planned purpose and intent, invades the sanctity of the home, often affecting the welfare and rights of children and interfering with their financial support?

New York. HARRY L. STOMER

The "Flexible" Constitution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been much loose language lately about the flexibility of the United States Constitution, and I note a recent example of it on the Monitor's editorial page.

The United States Constitution is, among other things, the yardstick by which it was intended to measure the legality of certain legislation. The impossibility of trying to measure anything with a flexible yardstick is apparent. It is no less impossible to measure legislation by means of a flexible constitution. A flexible yardstick is no yardstick at all. Similarly, to attempt to make a constitution flexible is to destroy it. The only flexible thing about the Constitution is the power to amend it which is contained therein.

It has been said that the Supreme Court in its efforts to mold the Constitution to meet what from time to time appeared to be the social and economic needs of the moment has practically destroyed the Constitution, and I think that statement is about true. The current idea seems to be that the Constitution should be molded to fit certain legislation believed to be desirable, whereas the only correct viewpoint is that legislation should be molded to meet the requirements of the Constitution. Any other method renders the supreme will of the people subordinate to a particular Congress's interpretation of the people's will and needs. RAYMOND WAITE

Chicago.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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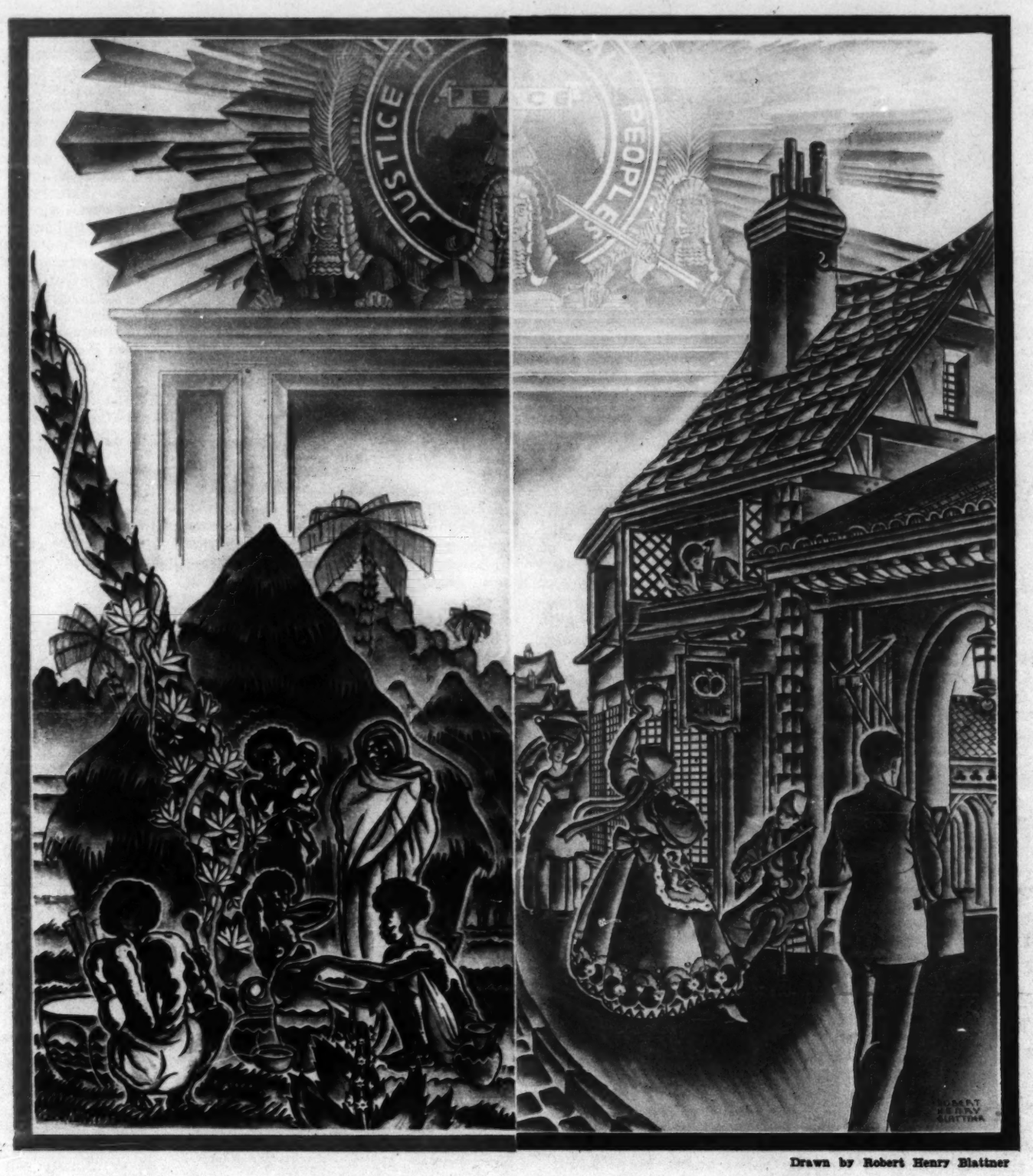
BOSTON, MAY 8, 1935



Drawn by Robert Henry Blattner

What Will Become of Minorities?

By Viscount Cecil

MANY OF US FEEL INSTINCTIVELY that there is something unnatural about the current tendency to treat minorities as a nuisance or even as a curse. It has been disclosed in too many of the speeches made in the rather bitter debates upon the protection of minorities at Geneva. In my country we are inclined to say "the more minorities the better." Liberty, we believe, is the life-blood of a contented state; "unity amid variety" is to us the true definition of peace in political life, as it is of beauty in the sphere of art.

We are, therefore, predisposed to consider favorably the proposition that safeguards for the protection of those who differ from the majority of their fellow citizens in race, religion or language should be made general throughout the world, instead of being binding upon only some 16 states. That was the avowed object of the proposal put forward last year by the Polish Government and argued with great ability by Count Razcinski in the Fifth Commission of the Assembly of the League. Why has the suggestion met so far with failure?

There are, I think, several reasons. To begin with it was accompanied by an unfortunate threat made by Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, that, were a conference not called in order to generalize minority obligations, Poland would in effect treat her own minority treaty as a dead letter. The hostile reaction of the majority of governments was inevitable, as was the refusal of Sir John Simon and his French and Italian colleagues to acquiesce in the one-sided denunciation of a treaty to which their countries were signatories. Moreover, the Polish Minority Treaty has an importance of its own: its acceptance by Poland in accordance with Article 93 of the Treaty of Peace was made a condition of that country's independence and sovereignty. And the substantial part of the treaty, as M. Clemenceau explained at the time on behalf of the Supreme Council of the allies, was taken as the model of subsequent minority treaties. The first 12 articles, with slight modifications and adaptations to local needs, are incorporated in the treaties concluded between the principal allied and associated powers and Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

These treaties are all applications of the principle, definitely established at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, that when the frontiers of a state are extended or when a new state is formed, the inhabitants of the territories over which its sovereignty is exercised must be protected against any arbitrary interference with their natural rights and traditional customs. The Polish Treaty of June 28, 1919, is the recognized type of the adaptation of this principle to the new organization of the society of nations. Several new states members of the League, such as Albania and Iraq, have been required to accept similar obligations in declarations made to the Council of the League. The Upper Silesian Convention between Germany and Poland elaborates them in great detail, so far as the educational and religious organizations are concerned; and

REFUGEES ARRIVING IN HUNGARY © Keystone

Hundreds Fleeing From Yugoslavia Pass Through the Border Town of Szeged, Hungary, Their Belongings on Their Backs or Hastily Thrown on Carts or Other Available Vehicles for Transport to New Places.

Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece have also undertaken by treaty to protect the civic, religious, linguistic and educational rights of their minorities. Here then is a whole body of international law, regarded by more than 30,000,000 men and women as a kind of *Magna Charta* of their liberties, which is put in jeopardy by Colonel Beck's policy.

But even if the Polish threat had not been made, it seems too much to hope that all members of the League, including the great western powers and Russia, would agree forthwith to accept obligations toward the League which in many cases would involve the transformation of their educational systems and even alterations in their fundamental laws. There is no way of forcing Russia, say, to allow the Ukrainians the free exercise of their religion, or of compelling Italy to permit the inhabitants of the South Tyrol the use of their native language in schools and public life. Would that there were. Mr. de Valera, always constructive in the atmosphere of Geneva, proposes that an international committee should seek to elaborate a sort of greatest common measure of human rights which all states could accept. But, in the prevailing mood of state absolutism, I fear that this would be just as difficult of achievement. Indeed, from a British standpoint at least, the provisions contained in the first 11 articles of the Polish Treaty are themselves the minimum which equity and humanity require.

Yet there is great force in the contention put forward so bluntly by Poland, and with more discretion by the Little Entente, that a system which allows their subjects to appeal to the League of Nations but leaves the other powers free from any such limitations of sovereignty is unfair. The discrimination is all the more resented since at least four permanent members of the Council—Britain, France, Italy and Russia—have considerable minority groups under their rule, in certain cases acquired under the provisions of the peace treaties.

In the first place the existing treaties must be maintained. To allow one party to a treaty to denounce it would destroy the validity of all treaties, including territorial as well as minority treaties. In the second place, in order to secure effectively fair treatment for minorities, provisions for their protection must be freely and voluntarily accepted. Compulsion can only deal with flagrant injustice.

Since there is no argument so strong as a good example, my proposal is that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland should, of its own accord, undertake to accept obligations similar to those in the Polish treaty for all minorities within its jurisdiction, including the Crown Colonies and Dependencies. This would, I believe, involve no substantial change for British subjects. The teaching of Welsh to the children of Wales and the existence of denominational schools in Great Britain alongside of those owned by the public authorities are evidence of the extent to which—as the result of experience—we have come to respect the rights of linguistic minorities and the desires of the different religious communities. The Irish Free State, the Government of India and the Dominions—Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand—would, of course, have to decide for themselves whether or not to take similar action.

There are other countries in which there are two or more national groups, large or small, which, if the British set the movement going, might very likely follow suit. In that event is it too much to hope that Italy would at long last allow her German speaking and Slovene populations to use their own language and customs without let or hindrance?

In the third place, one definite change should be made in all the minority treaties and declarations, and that is the removal of the provision that they are "placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations." The Council of the League, even were its present imperfect system of dealing with minority petitions to be improved, is not likely to be able to guarantee to individual inhabitants of this country or that, that their rights and aspiration shall never be violated. It never has been able to do this and, short of employing an international army of inspectors and examining witnesses—a procedure which would be more likely to foment than to remove discontents—it never will.

But it would, in my view, be necessary to retain the right of appeal to the League as a kind of safety valve. The Council of the League might never be able to do more than wield the weapon of publicity. But the public censure of any particularly flagrant act of oppression, and the mobilization of diplomatic pressure against the Government responsible for it is not ineffective as a form of protection for minorities.

For this purpose I think it essential that appeals and petitions should not be examined by an *ad hoc* committee of three generally ill-prepared and often ill-qualified members of the Council, but by a permanent commission analogous to the Permanent Mandates Commission. It should consist of distinguished men and women chosen for their integrity and their record of public service and appointed for a long term of office. The knowledge that the petitions of minorities and the observations of their governments were to be examined in a judicial spirit and with real impartiality would be an advantage to both sides; for it would make for both certainty and efficiency. This reform, long overdue, has, I know, been blocked so far by the countries bound by the existing minority treaties. But so soon as the unfair discrimination of which they complain had been in principle done away with through the voluntary acceptance of minority obligations by other states and particularly by one at least of the great powers, as I suggest, surely this obstacle could be overcome.

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This Statistic Had Brown Eyes

By Richard L. Strout

SENATOR CLOZIER HAD a reputation for doing the expected. He was a good, safe party man, who said the appropriate word (usually polysyllabic) at the right time, and had a good head for figures. In addition, he had faith in himself and a willingness to work hard, and this had carried him far. It had carried him to the Senate. But it had not made him an orator.

He was engaged now in culling notes for his annual speech on the Mine Areas Relief Bill. The "Clozier Bill" came up punctually every spring.

"I wish, dear," said Mrs. Clozier, "that this year you would tell them more about the people themselves, how they live, what they feel—and not quite so many statistics. I wish, Vernon, you would take a trip down there."

"Nonsense," said her husband. "Why, I know those creeks like a book. You forget I was born in one. I've made this speech for years, my dear, and there's not a miner in the State who doesn't know where my heart is."

"Pooh!—and the bill doesn't pass!" said Mrs. Clozier. She spoke somewhat tartly, for senators' wives are notoriously lacking in reverence.

It was a week later, and the Senator had just settled himself comfortably for the final dictation of his address, when he was interrupted.

Senator Clozier looked up in annoyance to see a group of women enter his inner, personal sanctum, his wife at their head. They were wan, threadbare women, with an indefinable air of hunger about them; not perhaps hunger for food, but undernourishment of a more vital sort.

Mrs. Clozier met her husband's eye.

"I want you to meet some of your constituents," she said blandly. "They're from Lost Creek. I want you to see this young man particularly, Vernon. He's got brown eyes."

The Cloziers' own child had had brown eyes. Well—this was an appealing little fellow, no doubt about it; obviously underfed. The Senator sighed; there was no help for it; his speech would have to be extemporized.

An hour later his wife relented and took the mining mothers away with her.

"For pity's sake, Martha, give that kid a square meal," he said to her under his breath when they left.

A nice lad, that, he ruminated, as the 12 o'clock corridor bell announced the first roll call. . . .

The Clozier Bill was coming up on the Consent Calendar.

"S. R. 923," said the Reading Clerk. "'A bill for the relief of certain mining communities, and for other purposes.'"

"Without objection—" said the President Pro Tem.

There was some discussion. Old Senator Klaxtone, "watchdog of the Treasury," was going to object. Unanimous consent was necessary. Klaxtone had objected in the past. Senator Clozier sighed, but began his plea. He quoted a familiar statistic or two, gained confidence, and prepared to marshal a familiar array of arguments.

Then an odd thing happened. He had meant to mention that mother and her brown-eyed offspring only in passing. He referred to the child first as a "sturdy juvenile," and then as an "innocent victim of economic distress"; but even that didn't seem quite right. More, perhaps, to his own surprise than that of his colleagues, he found himself talking in a simple, informal manner, trying to make them see the picture of that "brown-eyed little chap" with the gaunt look, "who might have been the son of any one of us."

A surprising wave of emotion suddenly flowed over him. He hadn't felt like this for years.

"Those are the statistics," he cried, "but behind those statistics are men, women and children—the flesh-and-blood human beings for whom these figures are but the drab and colorless symbols."

The words as they fell into the Congressional Record hardly told the story. Perhaps, after all, it was more the way he said them than what he said. For one of the few moments of his career, emotion fused his words and a lifetime of acquired facts into something approaching eloquence.

There was a little pause as he concluded; an attempt at applause in the gallery; and the President Pro Tem repeating, "Without objection. . . ."

Senator Klaxtone rose half way up, and then sank back into his seat. There was no objection. The bill was carried.

"A notable effort," said Senator Klaxtone afterward.

"You talked as though you were inspired!" said Mrs. Clozier.

"A trifle—just a trifle—emotional, I fear," said her husband, apologetically. "Much safer to read one's speech!—Tell me, did you give that kid a meal?"

"At the Senate Restaurant, with butter pecan ice cream, two helpings," said Mrs. Clozier happily.

Ideals Above All

On That Basis Margaret Bondfield Has Built, and Although She Has Won Power and Honor in British Public Affairs, She Submerges Her Individuality in the Community Interest

By Phyllis M. Lovell

A FEW DAYS AGO I HAD tea with Margaret Bondfield. . . . I had met her before—once, some five or six years ago, I suppose—but she would hardly remember it. As I walked slowly along the road to her house, early for my appointment, I wondered whether I should remind her.

That meeting had not been a signal success. I had been sent to the House of Commons with a notebook and instructions to ascertain how she, as the first woman to hold the position of Minister of Labor in a British Government, regarded a certain industrial question, and I had drawn a complete blank. Miss Bondfield had, I remember, sat behind a large desk in a room of uncomfortably small dimensions and an almost complete lack of daylight. Leaning back in her chair and regarding me with seeming disfavor, she had snapped out a solitary question—"Well?"

To have "Well?" shot at one as from a pistol is not reassuring. I have recollections that the moment I found retreat possible, I retreated. That my notebook was as empty when I came out as when I went in, and that I had decided that the art of the interviewer was not mine.

Therefore, it was with a certain amount of trepidation that I pushed open the small wooden gate the other day and, walking up the path to the front door, rang the bell. The room into which I was ushered, however, was not like the room in the House of Commons. It was filled with afternoon sunshine, and a little warm wind that puffed through the open window and set the flowery curtains fluttering. But the same Miss Bondfield was there. She was standing by the window, running a finger down the pages of what appeared to be a railway guide. She looked up as I entered.

"I have to catch a train," she announced, "at 5 o'clock." And, placing the book in a businesslike way upon a small table, she held out her hand. "Five o'clock." She motioned me to a chair and, drawing one forward for herself, sat down. "Tea will be here in a moment."

* * *

There was a pause, during which I had a sudden apprehension that she was about to say, "Well?" I forestalled the possibility. Hurriedly I explained that we had met, six years ago.

"I don't remember it," said Margaret Bondfield.

But I had not expected her to remember it and did not allow the remark to deter me. "When we met," I said deliberately, "you would not tell me a single thing I wanted to know. Not a single thing—not one."

She looked at me sharply. "I expect I took you for the press," she said, "and, frankly, the press, at that period, was a nuisance. Persistently wanted to put the individual in place of the ideal—so foolish, when the individual counted for so little."

It was an interesting point of view—interesting, at least, as coming from Miss Bondfield, because Miss Bondfield has always been credited with individuality—with an outstanding ability to handle situations when others have failed to handle them, succeeding because a certain dominant strength of character belongs to her which does not belong to many other people. That she should differ from this generally accepted opinion of her was a little unexpected.

"Have you," I said, "always thought that way?"

She raised her eyebrows. "How else could I think? Which is the greater, the ideal or the individual who works for it?"

I did not answer. I knew that she was summing up for me in a single sentence the fundamentals upon which she has always built, and was glad she had troubled to do it. Margaret Bondfield, the only woman who had ever held the rank of Cabinet Minister and been a member of the Privy Council of Great Britain, never troubles to do a thing unless she believes it is worth doing.

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THE RT. HON. MARGARET BONDFIELD, P. C., J. P., LL.D.
Only Woman to Hold the Position of Minister of Labor in the British Government, or to Be a Member of the Privy Council, She Is Active in the Interests of Community Welfare.

Born into a working-class home more than 60 years ago, she learned as a little girl that first things must come first if existence is to be maintained—especially if one is, as she was, the youngest but one of a family of 12. As a child, she was given no more in the way of education than that of the ordinary elementary school of the period. At 13, she became a pupil teacher at a weekly wage of 3 shillings. At 14, she left home for good, being apprenticed at a ladies' outfitting shop in Brighton, where she stayed for about two years, moving at the end of that time to work at the large store of Messrs. Hetherington, where she became what is known technically as an "improver" in the outfitting department. It was all first-rate experience.

* * *

I tried to persuade her to tell me something of what went on at Messrs. Hetheringtons', because in the days when she went there the "living-in" system was still customary in England, and shop assistants were forced to comply with it, delivering up their freedom to the lock and key of their employers not only in working hours but out of them, too; sleeping in dormitories which, usually badly ventilated and overcrowded, offered no privacy; where clothes were kept beneath the beds for lack of any other space, and the chances of solitude were nonexistent.

I wanted her to talk about it, but she shook her head. "I was saved," she said, "by a friend who lived in Brighton. I met Mrs. Martindale. But I expect you know all about Mrs. Martindale?"

"Only a little," I said, hoping that she would enlighten me.

Miss Bondfield looked out of the window and across the garden. "I was 16," she said. "Woefully ignorant and woefully conscious of it. Mrs. Martindale came to the rescue. Something had stirred her to take an interest in me, and she lent me books—books which I read in season and out of season, gleaning from them an understanding of social conditions I had never dreamed about before. I saw that amelioration lay in the hands of the workers themselves—" She paused.

I remember hearing stories of the young Margaret, sitting up in bed when she should have been asleep, reading and writing by the aid of a solitary candle, the light of which she screened from the sleepers in her dormitory behind a bundle of clothes. And of how her reading decided her to go to London, because in London were to be found the means of satisfying her newly awakened interests. And of how she lived during her first weeks there—tramping up and down the streets of the West End in search of employment, and aided in her search by a kindly landlady, who "trusted" her for money she had not got.

Eventually she found work in an outfitters' shop, and it was shortly after this that, reading in a newspaper a letter from the secretary of the then struggling Shop Assistants' Union—a letter which dealt with certain evil working conditions and the need for redress—she decided to join the union and to throw in her lot with the workers for reform.

From that moment, she knew she was on her feet. On duty at the shop by day, reading and writing and speaking by night, she gradually won her way to the forefront of the workers' movement. She was chosen by the leaders of the Women's Industrial Council to make a thorough investigation into the working conditions in London shops. She found herself standing—the first time women were eligible to stand—for election to the London County Council and, although she failed to win the seat, enjoying the adventure as valuable by way of experience. She devoted her energies—which were immense—to the work of the Women's Co-operative Guild. She lent her active support to the movement for the establishment of minimum wages and of minimum health conditions, and then, during the period 1914 to 1918, threw herself into the tremendous wartime adjustments made necessary by the advent of the nearly 2,000,000 women who suddenly flooded the industries of the country.

In 1920, she became a Justice of the Peace for the County of London, and in the same year, and again in 1922 and 1923, stood as Labor candidate for Parliament, winning the seat on the last encounter, and finding herself appointed immediately to the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor. Earlier in the year she had been elected chairman of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, which meant that, beside parliamentary duties, she took charge of the interests of 6,000,000 organized working men and women. In the second labor government—which lasted from 1929 to 1931—she held the post of Minister of Labor.

There was a tap on the door, and tea came in on a tray and was spread between us. Miss Bondfield poured out and, pushing a plate of cakes in my direction, left me to fend for myself.

"Tell me again," I said, selecting my cake and cutting it through the middle, "tell me what you said when you first came in about individuality and ideals?"

"What did I say?" asked Margaret Bondfield.

"Wasn't it worth remembering?"

I thought I caught the flicker of a smile behind her spectacles. "What I feel," she said, "is that the individual can progress not at all without community consciousness." She put her cup down upon the table. "In these days," she said, "when the satisfaction of manual labor is, to all intents and purposes, a thing of the past, and the individual is in danger of absorption by the machine, the thing to be striven for is the ideal by which individuality in cooperation can be realized. I feel very intensely that economics must become a department of social service. That, in becoming a department of social service, it must aim to train the workers to see that, although their "bit" seems unimportant in itself, it is nevertheless essential to the whole. . . . The conception of wholeness, of unity, of communion in community, is the ideal—or so it appears to me, and I fancy I am not far wrong."

She looked at her watch. "The bus," she said, "is five minutes' walk from here. I have to catch it to the station—will you come along?"

I followed her out into the hall and watched a small brown hat adjusted by the aid of a rather inadequate mirror. Going down the path to the gate, she told me that she was a gardener by instinct, if not by upbringing. "I trimmed my hedge," she said, "all by myself. The individual must have an outlet, you know."

She looked up at me and, this time, there was no doubt about the smile.

Hold Your Horses!

The Elephants Are Coming—and so Are Other Old Friends of the Circus, All to Be Welcomed Wherever They Go by the 'Circus Fans Association' and 'Circus Saints and Sinners'

By Floyd L. Bell

"HELLO, THERE, GOVERNOR, the circus is coming soon."

"Right you are, Senator, and we had better be getting busy. Let's have a meeting of the Tent next week and plan the reception for the troupers."

"Okay, Governor, I'll send out the notice."

So the Circus Fans of the Capital City inaugurate their plans for the entertainment of the Big Show troupers when they "come to town." And in a score of other cities throughout the nation there will be plans made for the entertainment in regal style of the various circus troupes.

It's one of the most unique organizations in all the world—this Circus Fans Association of America. (Incidentally, there is also an organization known as the "Circus Saints and Sinners," which had its inception with the fans, and which, except for being a bit more recent in history, serves the same purpose as the older society. Nowadays there is such a friendly feeling between the two that they may be regarded almost as one. The "Saints" are the circus people, the "Sinners" the laymen.)

"We Pay as We Go" is the motto of the Circus Fans. It is more than a slogan; it is religiously carried out. Try to give a member of the Fans or the Saints and Sinners a "pass." He will smile pleasantly and thank you graciously but will shake his head and reply, "No, we pay as we go. We will be there, morning, night and noon, but we will be paying for our seats."

Organized several years ago, the Circus Fans has steadily increased in membership but—and this is important—it will never be a tremendously large organization, because it is a most particular one and applicants for membership must actually prove their worth and their loyalty to the amusement to which the association is dedicated. Perhaps it was in the fertile mind of Stanley Dawson—still a valued circus employee—that the idea originated. There have been various stories as to its origin, but we do know that Dawson was first actually to bring forth the idea and nourish it along until it had taken on some of the proportions he had expected of it. Incidentally, he cannot be an active member, for the enforcement of that "pay as we go" arrangement would mean he must pay his way into the very circus for which he works.

There are senators, governors, bankers, doctors, lawyers, merchants and men and women from almost every profession and business enrolled as Fans and each must remain active or be dropped from the rolls.

* * *

Weeks before the circus comes to town the various "tents," as the individual chapters are known, gather and plan the work they may do to make more pleasant the stay of the circus. The advance man is given all the help possible to find a suitable "lot," license fees are checked, and when there is a hint that the fee may be too high the Circus Fans use their political influence to see that the show is given a square deal. Reservations at hotels are made for advance men and, if it is a town in which the circus spends Sunday, for employees of the circus. Hotel men are cajoled into giving special rates. Small boys who may not have the pennies necessary for admission to the circus are looked up and a Fan sees that at least some of them attend the show. Usually a banquet is held at one of the leading hotels and here the circus folk fraternize with their enthusiastic admirers from the Fans Association. There are no long speeches. Fans know troupers too well to inflict such a thing as that upon them.

The late Lieut. Gov. Fred Sterling of Illinois was long an enthusiastic member. When the shows came to his home town of Rockford, it was a gala day and the jovial, fun-loving statesman was always there every moment to see that nothing was left undone to make circus folks remember their stay in his town.

The Circus Fans publish their own newspaper, called The White Tops, and it is crammed full of interesting news about circus folks and fans. Until a few months ago it was edited by its founder, Karl K. Knaecht of Indiana, and at a recent convention of the Fans it was voted always to continue his name at the masthead as founder. But this past summer Karl found his outside duties too arduous and turned over the work to another. The White Tops is the "home town" newspaper of the circus folks.

Each year the Fans hold a national convention; so, too, do the Saints and Sinners, and it is always arranged that this convention shall coincide with the appearance in the convention city of one of the larger circuses. A year ago the Fans held their convention in Baraboo, Wis., the town where Ringling Brothers started their career. It was the golden jubilee of Ringlings and the town of Baraboo united with the Fans to make of this a monster three-day celebration. Great metropolitan newspapers, news services and motion-picture companies sent their representatives to "cover" the convention. Last summer the convention was held in Norwich, Conn., and the Downie Brothers Circus, of which genial Charlie Sparks is owner, was playing there. And a short distance away Kay Brothers, a motorized outfit, was playing another city. Fans were there from every part of the United States and both circuses entertained royally.

Out in Spokane, Wash., there is a banker whose name is synonymous with big business. For 11 months he is Harper Joy, bank president and civic leader. And that other month—where do you suppose he spends it? As a "joey"—a clown with one of the circuses. That month Harper Joy doffs his morning coat and forgets the counting house to don the grease paint and romp gleefully around with the other clowns. Many a man who has just secured a loan from this banker would be astonished to learn that the white-faced clown making faces from the track is the same bank president with whom he dealt a few days before.

Marshall King is a capitalist and leader in Washington and in Alexandria, that Virginia beauty spot across the line. He is a real power in Virginia and in the District of Columbia. And he is even more of a power with the Circus Fans, for he is a charter member and one of its most active ones. Another Washington Fan is Melvin Hildredth, who was largely instrumental in obtaining a permanent "lot" for circuses in Washington.

In St. Cloud, Minn., there is a florist and there is also a doctor, both of whom are leaders in their chosen work. But when the circus comes as near as Minneapolis and St. Paul, their nostrils begin to twitch and they joyously load the car with floral offerings and journey, carefree and happy, over highways to greet the circus folks in the Twin Cities.

In Chicago there is a salesman, one who has won recognition for his ability to sell contracts amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. And for the greater part of the year Clint Beery, no relation to Wallace, is that salesman. Then he, like Harper Joy, forgets all else and becomes a circus clown. And in San Antonio there is a prominent merchant, Hertzberg by name, who relaxes each summer and travels with the circus.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., Fred Darius Benham and a number of others well known in New York society, are members of the Saints and Sinners, and at Columbia University is Dr. Hugh Grant Rowell, who teaches English in his professional moments but who forgets Columbia and the pedagogic sphere at other times to become a circus "Sinner."

In New York City there are at least two large hotels which have "circus rooms" outfitted to represent the Big Top. Inside are to be found rare relics of circus days: old-time posters, heralds and handbills of the days of Bostock, John Robinson, the elder Hagenbeck—yes, even of the Mollie Bailey wagon circus.

Circus Fans are unprejudiced in their affection for circuses. One day they may be seated in the luxurious grandstands of the big shows and the next day in the "blues" of a little, one-ring affair miles away.

Whether Circus Fan or Saint or Sinner, the goal is the same. Circus Fans believe the circus itself affords the cleanest amusement in the world and they believe, too, that when one is viewing a circus one's mind must be filled with wholesome thoughts. For this reason they encourage the teaching of circus lore in the schools of the land.

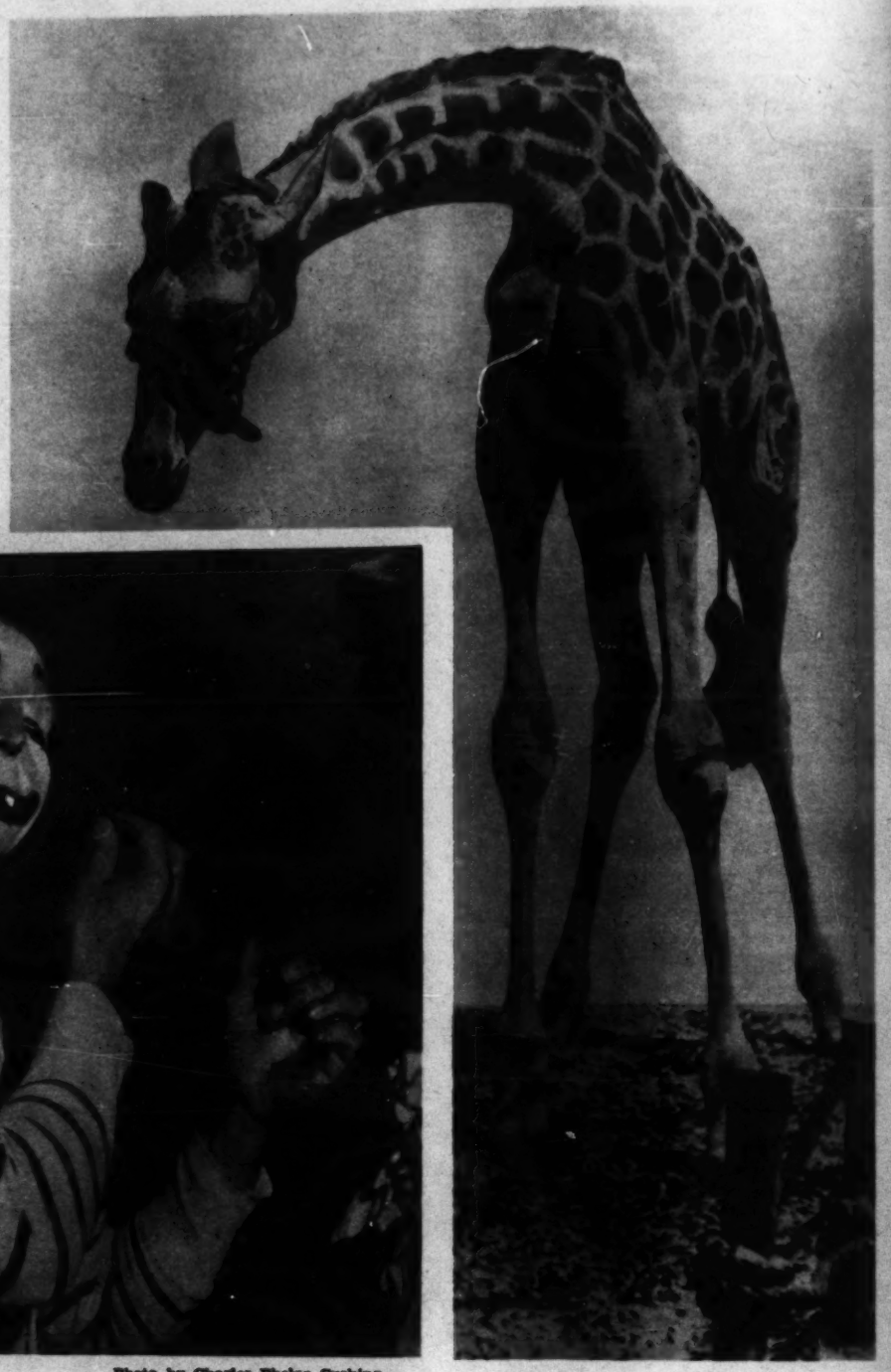
* * *

Ho, hum, it's early morn, the skies are still dark and we believe it's raining a bit outside. But there's the whistle at the crossing of the first section. Big Bertha is coming into town.

Come on, Circus Fans, let's go!

Photo by Charles Phelps Cushing

FELIX, THE CLOWN, MAKES UP—WHILE—



—GEOFFREY, THE GIRAFFE, LOOKS ON

San Diego Bids the World Welcome

California's Southernmost Metropolis Prepares to Entertain All Comers, Beginning May 29, at a New Fair in Beautiful Balboa Park, Where the Panama-California Exposition Once Glittered

By Courtland Holdom

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S SOUTHWESTERN corner is pretty certain to be the place where wise vacationists validate their round-trip tickets this summer. For, in addition to all the perennial reasons why San Diego is an ideal vacation headquarters, this busy little city is just putting the finishing touches on its second offering to the world public of a Great Show. On May 29 it will open its California Pacific International Exposition, scheduled for no less than 167 days of gay entertainment and instruction.

Those old-timers who saw the less pretentious Panama-California Exposition on the same site in beautiful Balboa Park, back in 1915, need no further assurance that their motto for the immediate future should be, "San Diego or Bust." Unfortunately your correspondent cannot claim to have shared their experience. That year of the earlier fair was one of a brief series when he was busy trying to be a cowboy in Wyoming. To the kind relative who offered to take him to both the great Panama Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco and its lovely companion piece down in San Diego, he replied that he'd rather ride 40 miles into Buffalo for a week end at the Occidental, where the Virginian is rumored to have shot Trampas. Why bother with the effete coast? Yipee! Let 'er buck!

* * *

But that doesn't prevent his speaking of San Diego as an old friend and admirer. A full decade before the first show in Balboa Park, it was his childish delight to climb atop the old double-decker cars near the del Coronado, ride down to the ferry and admire the youthful sky line of San Diego throughout the crossing. For some months this was almost a daily excursion, and the little city never ceased to be a source of wonder and amazement, not only for its beauty and charm, but quite as much because so many people seemed at the time to be living in quaint old streetcars, or used these fascinating unwheeled carriers as summer houses.

Such memories, stretching back further than those of the city's average near-native, are reinforced by many visits throughout the intervening years, and enable your correspondent confidently to recommend a trip to San Diego this summer. Don't be afraid of the big bad ballyhoo of the blustering booster: you really will have a good time in San Diego, despite the vehemence with which he tells you so!

The attractions of this little city, one has to admit, have a mighty solid foundation. All southern California brags about its marvelous climate, but San Diego, at least, really has it. Here sunshine is nearly constantly coincident with daylight, yet the heat is almost never oppressive, and cooling breezes come in each evening from the bay to make the nights delightful.

The natural setting of the city is most fortunate: fronting on spacious and beautiful San Diego Bay, with Coronado and Point Loma between it and the sea, a cluster of delightful little home communities encircling the city, and a gorgeous hinterland of rugged mountains behind her. The scenery is southern California at its best, and the mountains unusually accessible, and filled with rustic resorts, rugged wilderness areas and interesting Indian reservations. In a couple of hours one may motor comfortably from the heart of the city to the rim of the Coast Range, and look down from dizzy heights upon the shimmering, below-sea-level fields of broad Imperial Valley. In another hour, if he will, he may descend to the torrid heat and teeming cities of this surpassingly fruitful winter garden.

* * *

But the chief attraction this summer, of course, will be San Diego itself and its great World's Fair. It is a thoroughly admirable little American city, and it is bound to be a fine and typically American show. Both city and exposition will be wearing a Spanish shawl and a high comb and strumming a guitar; but don't let that fool you. Most of the blue-eyed, fair-haired señoritas answer to names such as Mary Johnson. The Spanish "heritage" of San Diego, in common with that of most of California, is more a tradition than a fact. It is true, of course, that the place was historically settled by a handful of Spaniards, who built a few small hamlets which were subsequently governed by Mexico. But when the Yankees came they came in hordes, and completely submerged Spanish, Mexican and Indian alike. Spanish atmosphere has been revived by enterprising boosters as a tourist attraction. Yet today the community is thoroughly American, and largely middle western at that, whatever sort of fancy dress it chooses to wear.

The Spanish tradition, however, is delightful, and gives picturesque touches to place names, streets, architecture. The proximity to Mexico's most far-flung outpost, the Territory of Baja California, also gives a semblance of reality to the tradition, and the visitor may cross the international border and enjoy charming "native" atmosphere, promoted by American enterprise, at Agua Caliente, or push on many dusty miles down the coast to beautiful Ensenada for a slight touch of the more natural Mexico.

But he need not stir from Balboa Park for the most completely satisfying transplantation of Spanish atmosphere and architecture. All those who attended the fair here 20 years ago, or have visited the park in the intervening years, know the glories of this 1400 acres of sylvan loveliness adjoining the downtown business section of a busy city. The late Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, who was advisory architect for the first exposition, remarked that, "In the years to come, when the trees and flowers that grow to such unrivaled perfection in San Diego should have attained their full magnificence, this domain should then become a public plaisance that might well be the envy of all other American cities."

Photo from Standard Oil Co. of California

IN THE SPANISH MANNER

Photo from Standard Oil Co. of California

A GLIMPSE OF THE FAIR GROUNDS

Balboa Park has fulfilled that expectation. Moreover, due to the equable climate, to the care of citizens and recent rehabilitation work, many of the finest buildings of the first fair are standing today, if anything, more gorgeous than when first completed. To them have been added scores of new buildings, to house more than 100 exhibits, many of them extensive and exceedingly complete.

* * *

Any attempt to catalogue the many attractions of the exposition itself would be like trying to recount all the thrills of a seven-ring circus. From mighty industrial exhibitions to frivolous midway diversions, the exposition will have all the varied, colorful, educational, entertaining features which go with your true World's Fair. Art treasures from far corners will be on display; commerce from near and far, especially from around the Pacific. A children's fairyland will please the youngsters and all who have young thoughts. More than 1000 airplanes are scheduled to participate in an aerial parade. The mightiest vessels of Uncle Sam's fleet will be in the harbor and open to inspection. The Court of Pacific Relations, housing representatives from all the countries around the greatest ocean, will sound the exposition's keynote: advancement of friendly relations among all peoples.

Many of the exhibits will be real working models. Visitors may see complex manufactured articles in process of fabrication, or inspect and even use the complete banking facilities of a model financial institution in operation on the fair grounds. Palaces of Fine Arts, Science and Natural History will be filled with interesting and unusual exhibits. The Palaces of Foods and Beverages, of Modern Homes and of Women will offer special interest to homemakers. The Ford Palace, in addition to showing how automobiles are constructed, will be equipped with a symphony orchestra of 80 pieces. Churches of Christ, Scientist, up and down the coast, are participating in the financial support of one of the exposition's most beautiful small buildings, where Christian Science activities will be represented.

It may be that the California Pacific International Exposition is the first of a series of great fairs up the Pacific coast. Los Angeles has plans for an extensive show to celebrate completion of Hoover Dam, the all-American canal and the aqueduct which will bring Colorado River water to the coast. San Francisco plans to duplicate her show of 1915 in honor of her two great bridges, when they are completed in two or three years, as well as her Hetch Hetchy project. The great Bonneville Dam and Columbia River project will offer opportunities for rejoicing to the Pacific Northwest which it would hardly seem one could resist turning into occasions for world's fairs.

But whether or not any of these will come about is problematical. San Francisco has made the choosing of a site for her proposed fair the signal for unprofitable political jousting which may demoralize her plans, and the Pacific Northwest has not yet thought seriously of her opportunities along this line. So if you want to see a great exposition on the shores of the Pacific, don't hesitate. This way, ladies and gentlemen: step aboard the 100-mile-an-hour streamlined special for San Diego and the Greatest Show on Earth!

The United States Is No Island

Isolating or Insulating It to Avoid Foreign Wars, as Some Persons Advocate, Would Be in Vain Unless Living Standards Were to Be Slashed and Complete State Control of Trade Endured

By H. B. Elliston

In this article the Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor comments upon Dr. Charles A. Beard's advocacy of an "enlightened isolationalism" in the Magazine of April 24, published under the title, "Let's Begin at Home."

THE BEARDIAN STRUGGLE TO ENDOW the United States with a foreign policy which would keep the country out of war is based upon *insulating* the country so that it would not be tempted into hostilities. As such it is in conflict with two other American policies which have been struggling for mastery since the World War. One is insistence on freedom of the seas. Instead of insulation behind the national frontiers, this requires guarantees of nonmolestation outside. The other is co-operation with the world in preventing war.

Historically the United States has always insisted upon freedom of the seas—that is to say, the acknowledgment of a neutral's right, subject to agreed-upon exceptions, to trade and live peaceably with a war-stricken world. Such insistence consumed much note writing to the belligerents between 1914 and 1917. America's entry into the war sidetracked the dispute. But, when the war was over, the United States almost instinctively resumed her old attitude. In the peacemaking, President Wilson attached pre-eminent importance to Point Two of his Fourteen Points, insuring freedom of the seas. Britain objected. If the proposal had been made during a spell of peace, possibly she would have been more hospitable. But, coming so soon after a war which saw Britain extended to the limit in insuring food supplies from overseas, never! Mr. Lloyd George told President Wilson that "The freedom of the seas had got associated in the public mind with the blockade. The English people will not look at it." Nations under threat of war in times when war is waged between whole nations are not likely to agree beforehand to any shackling of their war effort in the interests of neutrals.

There was a way out of the dilemma. That was the League of Nations. If all nations subscribed to the Covenant, with its provisions for the organization of world peace, the old terminology about belligerents and neutrals would have no meaning. For there would be no war, only police action; no neutrals, only "peacebreakers" or "aggressors" and "policemen." Therefore President Wilson saw Point Two of the Fourteen Points absorbed in the League Covenant.

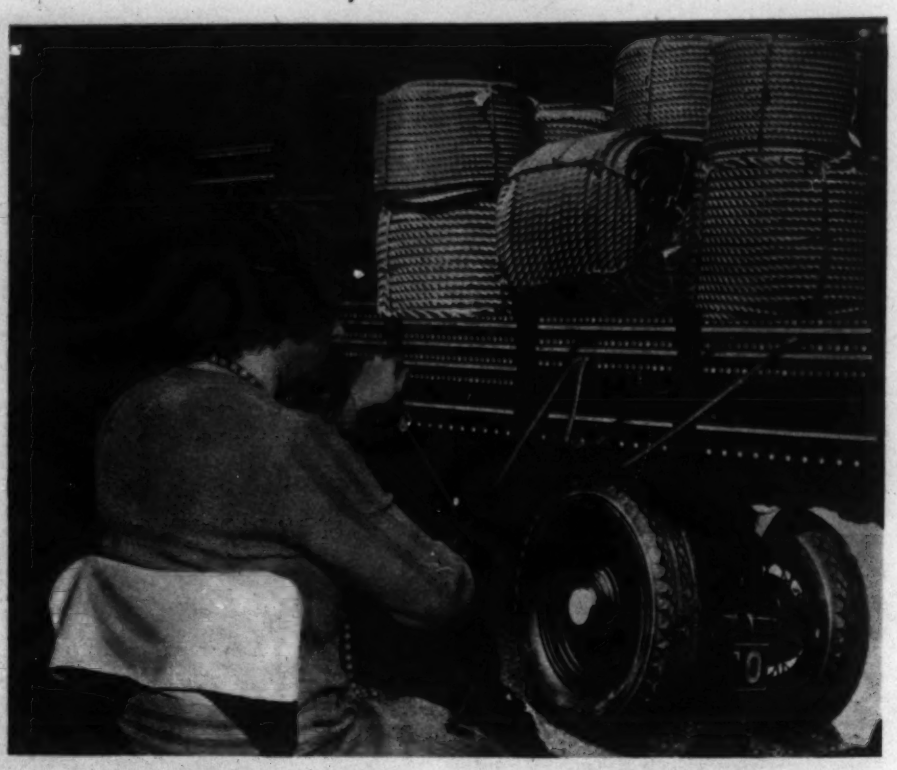
That hope was dashed by Senatorial rejection of the Covenant. It was obvious that, as a result, the police function of the League must lie quiescent as long as the policemen did not know what attitude the United States would take during police action. Britain made this plain as recently as last year. She said she could take part in no "sanctions" (as police measures are called) as long as she did not know in advance where the United States stood. Otherwise, in blockading an aggressor, she might invite collision with the United States, engaged in asserting her neutral rights to sea freedom in wartime.

* * *

So the dilemma returned. This time, however, it was more complicated than the old one over the limits of belligerent action on the high seas. Professor Gerould of Princeton expressed the new dilemma in Washington in these words:

> If we (the United States) attempt to maintain our rights in a "public" [police] war, we shall either break the blockade laid down by the League, in which case we become the ally of the power which has broken its agreement and which the League is attempting to discipline, or we shall be forced to make common cause with the League.

Even the most bitter American anti-Leaguer would have hesitated before



"DEPENDENCE IS REVEALED IN THE MOST UNEXPECTED ARTICLES"

insisting on neutral rights which might interfere with the punishment of an aggressor whose aggression had been determined by a world sitting as a court. Hence the two-faced policy in postwar years. While the ghost of freedom of the seas continued to stalk behind all the postwar naval conferences, at the same time American diplomacy tried to bring the United States abreast of the new collective peace system.

The Kellogg Pact represented such an effort. In its original form the new pledge was merely a starting point. To outward seeming it was just a pious expression of good intentions expressed unilaterally. There were no teeth in it; no method was provided for consultation, let alone combined action against a violator. But the question was raised in the Pact just as it was in the Covenant: What if the Kellogg Pact is violated? Must not a signatory discriminate between the one who breaks the Kellogg Pact and the one on the defensive—if not actively discriminate, at least passively? Clearly the Kellogg Pact again put all ideas of neutrality into the melting pot.

* * *

Action during the Hoover Administration bore out all the implications attached to American sponsorship of the Kellogg Pact. Russia (though my readers may have forgotten) invaded Manchuria in 1929. It was Washington, not Geneva, that took the initiative in calling the nations together in consultation. By that single action the United States elevated the Kellogg Pact pledge into a treaty. Mr. Stimson became the world's *defensor pacis*. In the more serious disturbance created by Japan's invasion of Manchuria, Washington left the sponsorship of consultation to Geneva, but co-operated by actually sitting with the other signatories of the Covenant in adjudicating China's complaint and Japan's defense. So near, yet, because of still divided responsibility, so far from the oneness dreamed by Wilson! Japan merely exposed the hollowness of a co-operation which rested upon little more than lip service.

In spite of the rebuff sustained by the peace system, however, Mr. Roosevelt inherited the tradition set by Mr. Hoover. He accepted the implication of the Kellogg Pact that any violation imposed some duty on the rest of the membership which did not square with serene neutrality. He promised that, in *the event of a disarmament convention*, the United States would consider the facts of any dispute and that, if she could endorse a verdict of aggression, she would not pursue such a course as to interfere with police action. In other words, the United States would not assert her neutral rights.

This was the situation when the European crisis arrived. This brought to the surface again a hands-off demand in the United States. Americans are innately neutral. Toward Europe this amounts to a traditional policy. It is bolstered up by the popular disillusionment over both the unsatisfactory way in which the debts owed to America for the last war have been left and the manner in which non-German Europe has clung to the Treaty of Versailles. Such a reaction has, of course, its weight with Mr. Roosevelt, but the Administration, in spite of its march toward the collective system, can be quite consistent in falling in with the hands-off agitation. *For disarmament has proved a will-o'-the-wisp.*

* * *

Could America, however, be a hermit during a sizable European war? One asks the question without offering more than inferences based upon history. Even in 1914 an upset in the Balkans sent its tremors around the world until entire continents were plunged into war. Further back there is the example of the war of 1812. As the Napoleonic epic developed, it became more and more difficult for America to remain neutral. In desperation Jefferson even tried to insulate America. There were embargoes on American shipping, nonintercourse acts—or most of the abracadabra of neutrality legislation (except the Beard plan of putting the American economic system into the Procrustean bed of self-sufficiency) now discussed as if it were new. But they did not prevent the United States from becoming so oppressed that she declared war. Ostensibly against England, the war on America's part was a holy crusade, with James Monroe, as a writer has put it, a kind of Mercutio, "calling a curse on both their houses."

Today the world is as crowded as Juvenal's Rome. Whereas in 1914 not one in a hundred felt the slightest interest in Europe, and the newspaper consigned its European news to the inside pages, today millions of Americans every evening come directly in contact with the European atmosphere simply by turning a little knob on their shortwave radios; while American newspapers keep some of their best correspondents in Europe to supply the most complete and expertly written news available of the permutations of European affairs. It would, consequently, be difficult to maintain that neutrality of thought which necessarily lies at the root of a neutrality policy from which war has been expunged.

I will not adduce examples of the high spirit exemplified in American life as an argument of the difficulty which would be entailed in America in maintaining genuine neutrality. Let us remember only that Americans are proud of their eminence in the world. Evidence of this was provided by the demand for naval parity. There was little opposition to the theory that, because of this prestige, they were entitled to a navy second to none. Such an attitude adds to the wonder whether serene neutrality is possible. Dr. Beard himself makes a remarkable statement which will augment the dubiety. He says:

> Despite civilian resistance since the foundation of the Republic, the army and navy of the United States, with their affiliated supply and news interests, by steady pressure, have now reached a position of dominance in which they can, for practical purposes, dictate to Congress and the State Department.

If this is the case when no belligerent is treading on America's toes, what will be the case when somebody is? If Washington finds difficulty in resisting pressure-group dictation in peacetime, how could it do so in wartime?

Now this is no personal reasoning. It is advanced in one form or another by the most profound students of neutrality. Dr. Beard bids the American people rally around Mr. Charles Warren in the formulation of a genuine neutrality policy. But Mr. Warren, in his current article in the Yale Review, urging new neutrality legislation, begins that article with these words:

> Many Americans (of whom I am one) believe that the most likely way to keep the United States out of war is for this country to co-operate actively with other nations in attempts to prevent the occurrence of war.

* * *

Dr. Beard would agree as to this difficulty of staying neutral in the existing economic setup. For he pleads for *insulation* in peace so as to insure neutrality in war—a disentangling, that is to say, of all those economic ties with the world which, as Secretary Wallace has said, have made the United States part of the world fabric. Is this possible? I do not think so. But there is no need to examine the question in view of the fact that it is secondary to this: Would Americans be willing to pay the price of such economic insulation?

Economically there is the damage to American living standards to be considered. Let no person delude (a favorite Beardian word) himself that the United States can be self-sufficient and at the same time support existing living standards. If he is, he may be commended to a book called "Dependent America," written by William C. Redfield out of the richness of his knowledge as Secretary of Commerce. Dependence is revealed in the most unexpected articles. In telephones, for instance, it may be a surprise to many readers to find this list of essential imported materials: rubber, silk, linen, platinum, chromium, tin, cobalt, tungsten, hemp, nickel.

The hardships of wholesale planning on a self-sufficiency basis are already apparent in the experience of the American South under the partial planning of the New Deal. Sixty per cent of the crop used to be sold abroad. It was decided to sacrifice this market. The ragged result in several parts of the South is creating widespread concern. A commission appointed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund reports that hundreds of thousands of former cotton

(Continued on page 13)

True Competition Is Constructive

But It Must Be a Co-operative Striving Together to Reach a Common Goal, If It Is Not to Lead to Trouble or Even to War, and Always With the Effort to Attain Nearer to Perfection

By An Old Soldier

ONE OF THE STRONGEST ARGUMENTS that faces the contender for a permanent peace is that competition, which has been called the life of trade, the natural and driving force behind all progress, is essentially aggressive and warlike, making armed strife as inevitable as is the urge to compete.

The argument is a plausible one. For the step from the playground to the parade ground is but a short one when competition is seen as merely the striving of one man with another for a reward. The step from trade competition, with one group striving to outdo another in the race for markets, to the marching of armies into battle at the behest of those who see new markets and industrial expansion gained by such methods, is not a long one.

All of this would carry weight were it not that in every case such tactics are not competition but merely a mistaken and tragic misunderstanding of true competition. Nothing has been more distorted from its true seeming than competition. Nothing has been more misunderstood and misrepresented.

♦ ♦ ♦

Basically, competition has been a driving force in human affairs because it represents truly the desire of man to do better and better work, to improve understanding, to gain a fuller and more complete view of the perfection upon which man patterns his work, his play, every activity of his daily existence. Thus competition appears in its true guise as a striving together to attain better results, greater perfection. The real opponent is not one's competitor, but the obstacles between one and a better performance, the higher achievement.

The child goes to school to learn. He is taught by his elders that he may reach the full stature of manhood. By every possible means his thinking is broadened, his perceptions sharpened. The old idea that this was merely to the end that he might make a living is fast disappearing in the face of the dawning realization that the real job of the individual is to show forth life more abundantly.

There are, of course, certain standards set up. Clear and definite progress should be made each day and year. The strides of the child mark the degree of his success in attaining these standards. Here competition enters. The children in school vie with each other to see whose work is best, who assimilates most rapidly the knowledge set before him.

♦ ♦ ♦

This, in essence, is true competition, a striving together to reach a common goal. That it is distorted sometimes by unthinking or ignorant teachers into a mere race of individuals is to be deplored. But it does not change the vital fact that the real competition is co-operative and constructive. In other words, the children compete not with other individuals to win, but truly with each other against obstacles and handicaps to raise the level of all.

This is true competition. When understanding of this is the motivating force, competition plays its rightful part and is the vitalizing, driving force that it should be. But when competition is misunderstood the race develops into a mere question of tactics and methods. The wish is not to reach the goal, but to try to keep the other fellow from getting there first.

Here we see the distortion of competition, of which war is the outstanding example. Competition is constructive as long as it is understood. But when the child or man is taught merely to beat the other fellow he loses sight of competition and works destructively. He may find it easier to retard his opponent than to strive to give the best performance. A great part of the history of trade competition shows that it is not competition at all but a dangerous and destructive counterfeit. Trade rivals, seeking to win the prize of greater profits, lose sight of the goal of the best product, and enter into a battle of methods by which each side seeks to hinder the other from giving that perfect performance, from delivering the better and better product to the market.

Publishers' Photo Service, N. Y.

A FORM OF COMPETITION THAT HAS SOME MEANING

Therefore to classify war as international competition is both absurd and dangerous. For war is the exact opposite of competition. Where true competition would lift the human race, would better conditions and raise standards, war, the nadir of ignorance, would lower standards, retard the race and destroy all that competition would build up.

♦ ♦ ♦

Competition is the life of trade. When we understand true competition we see the exactness of the statement. For industry as a whole is but the work of all men to labor more efficiently, to produce more abundantly. All the real advances in industry have been made competitively, through the urge to work out the better pattern, the more nearly perfect result.

But where competition is misunderstood we see trade and industry at a standstill marking time when the march should be forward. Then we see men and women resorting to trickery, to false arguments and dubious practices to gain their ends. All because of their misunderstanding of competition; their failure to grasp its constructive and progressive nature.

Because of this we have nations plunging into war believing that it is international competition, that by force and military might they can gain some end that is not to be gained by other methods. Here we approach the limit of human folly, of misunderstanding and ignorance.

War is not competition. It is, rather, the result of the failure of the people or their leaders to grasp the significance of true competition, a striving together to reach the goal of perfection. Because it is a failure of understanding, a distortion of truth, the results are obvious. War, the opposite of competition, would destroy all that competition has built up. Striving against each other on the battlefield, the nations have no opportunity to advance, no inclination nor time to build toward the goal of perfection.

In war, whether it is open international conflict, or merely the internal struggle of trade groups to corner markets by aggressive methods, the true nature of competition is lost.

♦ ♦ ♦

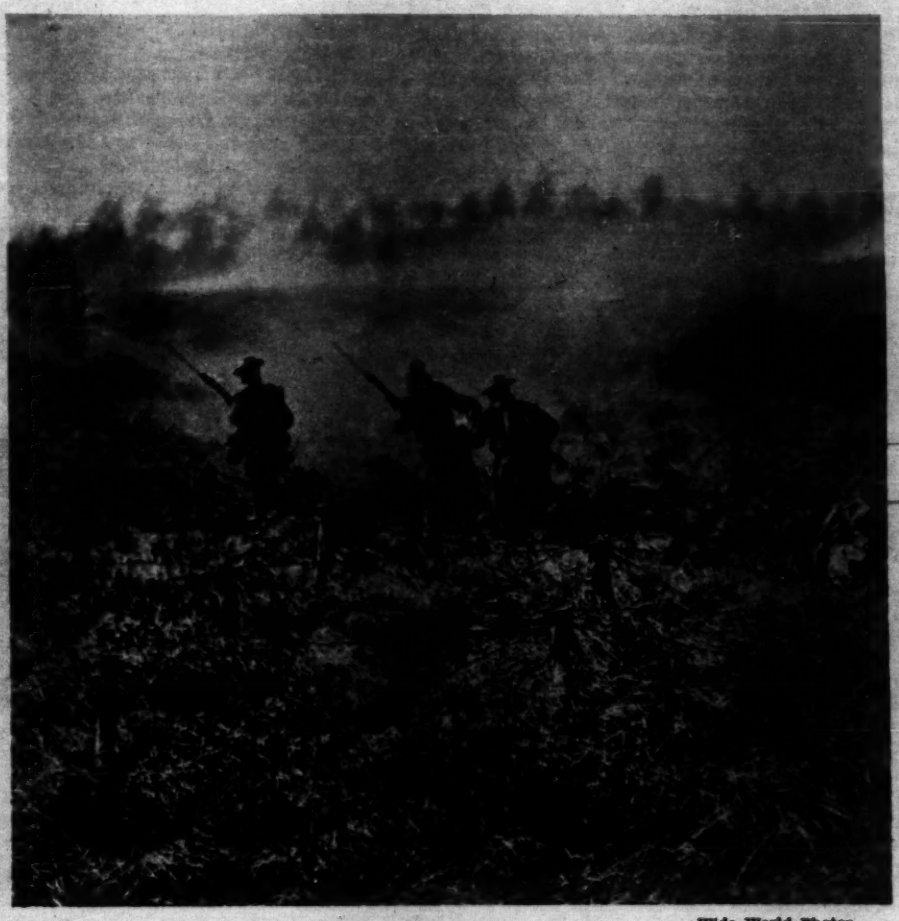
Yet at no time in the history of the world has it been more imperative that we should understand the meaning of competition. For it is becoming increasingly evident that we must, as individuals, groups or nations, work more co-operatively for a greater abundance, for permanent peace and social justice.

Against that desire many arguments are hurled. We are told that such desires are idealistic, that the human race is essentially competitive, that strife in its various forms must continue, for only by such competition may we advance. It is necessary that we begin to understand the nature of competition if we are to refute these arguments, if we are to go forward to prove that progress is essentially peaceful.

Co-operation as a fundamental principle of human progress is today becoming more and more evident in the affairs of the world. Again, if we desire to behold the march of progress, we learn to divide between the false and the true in the arguments we hear. We must co-operate as individuals and nations. But this does not mean that the vitalizing force of competition is to be ignored. Far from it. For, when we look at the matter closely and truly, when we see competition as a striving together to gain better and better results, we see that this competition, if it is to bear the best possible fruit, must be understoood co-operatively.

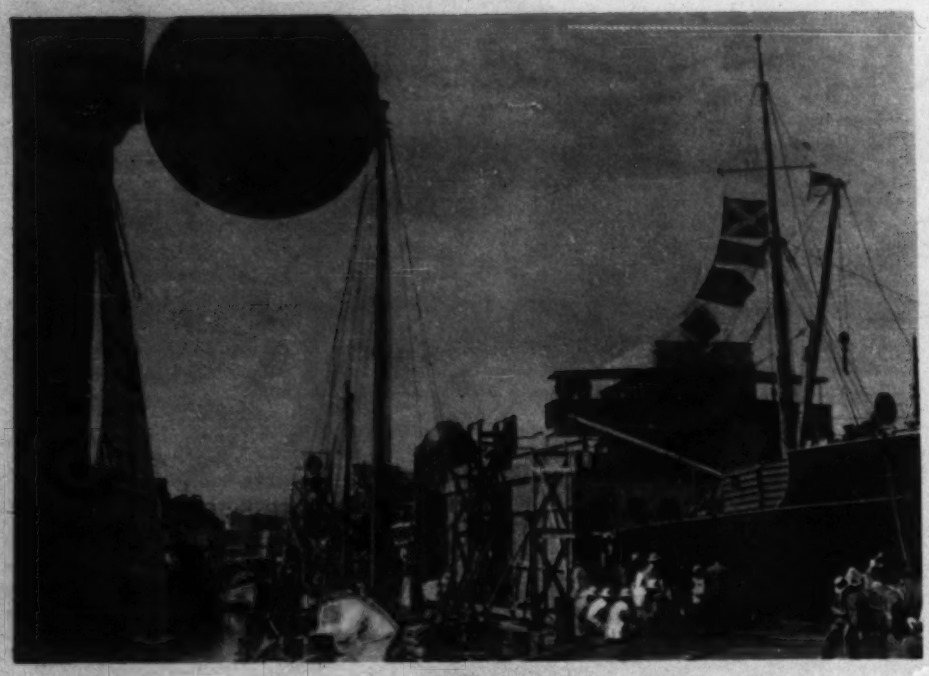
The most successful laboratory is that one in which all work together to achieve the best results. There may be competition, with each student seeking to make the most progress. But the work of the laboratory as a whole goes forward all the more constructively because of this true competition, for the driving force here is the desire to do the best work, perform the greatest service. Such competition is in essence co-operative and constructive.

Today, more than ever before, the world needs to learn this lesson, if peace is to become the established fact. We must refuse to accept the arguments of plausibility and speciousness, such arguments as those which would make of the competitive urge an aggressive and destructive force instead of the peaceful, co-operative, progressive force that it is.



Wide World Photos

THE DISTORTION OF COMPETITION



IN CHINA SEAS

The Ship Is Tied Up at the Wharf While Screen Luminaries Make a Picture Called "China Seas." Of Course, It Is Not a Real Ship. The Other Side of It Is on Stilts, But You'd Never Know It From This Angle.

ALICE NEVER GOT NEAR Wonderland. Not the real Wonderland, that is. All she saw was a corner of that amazing world in which anything can happen, and frequently does. The geographical center of Wonderland is in Hollywood and environs.

Here, under the California sunshine, we suddenly find ourselves transported to the Hong Kong water front. We walk along a rather mean street, lined on one side with two-story buildings occupied by shops and export houses, and pick a way among coolies and bearded Sikhs, who stand by their rickshas awaiting customers. We turn right onto a wharf, beside which is docked a large vessel.

There is activity about the ship. The dock is busy with travelers, many of the men wearing sun helmets and lightweight khaki. Up on the forward deck of the ship are sacks of soy beans, large bamboo baskets, very loosely woven, in which black pigs sleep under a warm sun. A steamroller is lashed to the deck. Here in a canvas-backed chair a man sits in the sunshine. He wears a sun helmet and a light polo coat. At the sound of voices near him he turns. Why! It is the Duke of Wellington! Or—is it the loyal aide to the Colonel in the motion picture, "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer"? No, it is C. Aubrey Smith, himself. A grand actor. He rises and shakes hands.

"We sail from Hong Kong for Singapore this afternoon," he says, smilingly carrying out the illusion.

Then a whistle blows shrilly. A hush follows, and another whistle blows farther away. All is curiously still, so that voices on the near-by promenade deck carry this far. A very pretty girl advances along the deck, her heels striking sharply. She stops to speak to a young officer in white uniform. Look at him again. He resembles Clark Gable; in fact, he is Clark Gable, and the girl is Rosalind Russell. They exchange a few words, but a drumming noise in the western sky becomes noticeable and grows louder. Somewhere a voice calls "Cut!" and the two whistles are repeated. It is a release from silence, and a murmur rises again.

"We don't want that airplane noise in the sound track," someone says.

Down on the wharf Wallace Beery turns to look. In the sky there flies the great Pan-American Clipper Ship that is to span the Pacific.

"There goes the first plane to China," he says, almost as though to himself.

There was a time when a motion-picture company, making sound sequences outdoors, would send up a large balloon as a signal to all planes to keep away so that they would not get in the sound track. But the planes usually came over to see why the balloon was up—so that method was counted a failure.

Now the sound engineer, who has been listening at his earphones, says the Clipper Ship is far enough away. The whistles blow again, and work proceeds in the making of "China Seas" on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lot.

* * *

Back toward the studios, if one goes that way, there is an amazingly cosmopolitan series of streets. Here is an American small town, now deserted, but with the shops apparently all ready for business. One can scarcely believe that it would be useless to walk through any of the doors. Across the way is a French village, thoroughly authentic. Around the corner is a street in London, over there is a section of New York's East Side tenement district, complete even to hydrants, mail boxes and lamp-posts. Then we are in a smart shopping district, with a fine hotel, a theater, good-looking store fronts. Near by rises an impressive public building. It is the world in miniature; it is Wonderland.

Now we are among the high-shouldered studios, each building containing "stages" of great dimensions. A red light over one door has just gone dark, which is the signal that the camera and sound shooting has stopped and it is permissible to enter if one has a pass.

From out of a tangle of beams, posts and a mass of insulated wires and cables, there has been cleared a space now brilliantly lighted by sun arcs and converted into a fashionable hotel café, with many well-dressed and some distinguished looking men and women seated at tables and standing about.

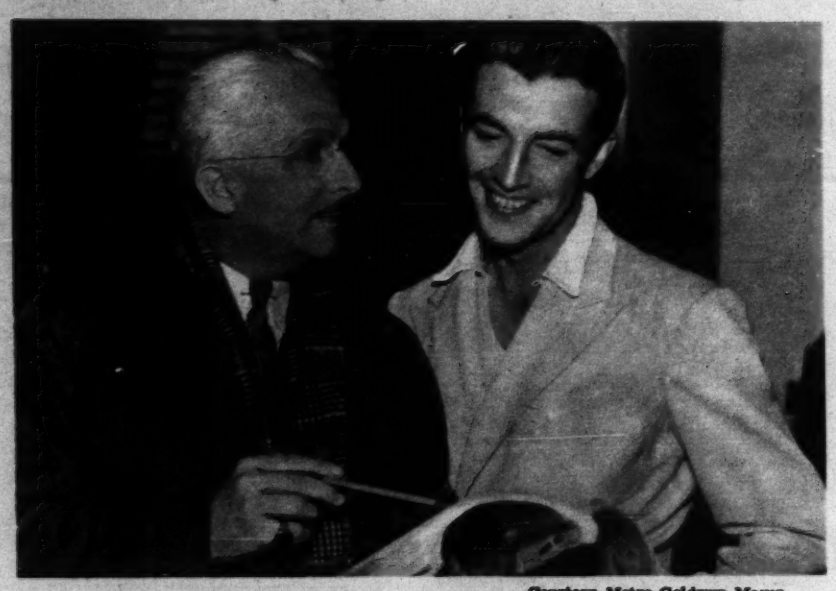
Out in the middle of the floor a bossy assistant director calls out.

"I want it quiet now," he declares. "Absolutely quiet. We're going to make this, and I don't want any laughing or talking. . . . Roll 'em over!"

Through the doorway into the café walk Robert Montgomery and Charles Ruggles. They advance into the room, followed by a great camera moving on narrow gauge rails. One of Hollywood's thousands of pretty girls, but surely one of its most charming and talented — the cicerone says she is Luana Walters—meets them and they speak the lines of an amusing scene to appear in "No More Ladies," a play by A. E. Thomas, adapted for the screen by

WIZARDS PERFORMING THEIR

The Camera on the Boom Follows the Players Wherever They Go on the Stage, Set for One of the Big Scenes in the P Featured Players, in the Foreground. Just in Front of the Camera Is Edmund Goulding, Writer-Producer-Director, and His S



Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

HOW TO BE A MOVIE STAR

Oliver Hinsdell, at the Left, Is Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Dramatic Coach. He Directs the Studio's "Talent School." Here He Is talking Over a Point in the Script With One of His Star Pupils, "Bob" Taylor, Now Playing the Lead in "Murder in the Fleet."

Courtesy RKO Radio Pictures

IT'S ALL DONE WITH MIRRORS

At Least, It Is in This Case. Katherine Hepburn and Philip Moeller, the Director, Are Debating a Difficult Shot in "Break of Hearts," Miss Hepburn's New Film. Assistants Stand Ready.

DESIGN FOR NEW MARVELS—AND TWO

To Assure Perfection in the Construction of the Vast Venetian Set Bu Starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, This Beautiful Detailed Cardb Carroll Clark, Art Directors of the Picture. The Setting, Complete in Ev and Broad Piazzas. Smooth Glass Makes the Canals and Lakes in the Mod Camera Angles and Action. . . . Inset Are Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, Rhythmic Dances for the New Picture, Music fo

oose in Wonderland
Distance Are Telescoped in the Charmed Areas
Motion Pictures Are Made for These Wizards
Now That Dreams Can Come True
By Robert W. Desmond

PERFORMING THEIR WONDERS

Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

the Big Scenes in the Production, "The Flame Within," with Ann Harding, Louis Hayward, and Maureen O'Sullivan, the ducer-Director, and His Staff of Assistants and Technicians. Riding the Boom Is James Wong Howe, Chinese Cameraman.

THE WORLD IN AN ACRE

Here Is a "Rue" in France, Complete in Every Detail. But at the Left Are the Trees Along a Sleepy Main Street of Some American Village. At the End of the Street Is Another "Set." A Coachman Is Exercising the Horses That Appear in "Anna Karenina" Perhaps. Around This and Other Corners Are New York's Brownstone Fronts, a Street in London—in Fact, Anything You Wish.

y speak
appear
by A. E.
reen by

Rachel Crothers, and starring Joan Crawford. In the corner, within the camera lines, a small string orchestra goes through the motions of playing. No sound comes now, but it will play in the picture which finally appears on the screen. Just one of Wonderland's wonders. . . . Let us wander through this studio, where no company is at work. Here are the rooms of a beautiful home, constructed of wall board, to be sure, but with all the appearance of solidity, and completely furnished with utterly real pieces. We step from the drawing room into a lovely little garden. But the evergreen trees and the ground are covered with snow, and so are the windowsills. It looks chilly, so we hasten back into the house and shut the door.

In Wonderland, gardens are brought indoors this way. In fact, even farm yards, with all the usual animals, are brought into the studios. Jungles are manufactured and almost anything except a hard-riding western picture or chase scene is very likely to take place within studio walls, because the sound factors are so much easier to control there.

In a small lighted area in this studio two aspiring young actresses are taking a screen test under the direction of Harry Bucquet, one of the keenest judges of talent. With almost tender solicitude, he prepares them for what is sure to be an ordeal, because so much may depend on its outcome. They rehearse a scene from "The Second Mrs. Fraser," while the camera, managed by James Wong Howe, Hollywood's only Chinese cameraman, tries for the right angle. One of the girls forgets her lines.

"That speech always throws me," she says ruefully. The other girl's hand shakes.

"I'll see you at the ch-ch-charity ball," she announces. She meant "the charity ball," but the occasion was too much for her. She takes refuge in powdering her nose, and in the sound booth we hear the pat-pat-pat of the busy powder puff, each pat as loud as a slap in the delicately attuned microphone.

* * *

Now our magic carpet—for they are part of the regular equipment in Wonderland—carries us over several miles to the RKO Radio Pictures studios, where we wander on. Here is the auditorium of a theater, and the stage, all very real. Tomorrow Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern will work here, under the direction of Walter Lang, making "Hooray for Love." Now the workmen are putting on the finishing touches. . . . There is a section of the deck of a liner. . . . An elevator shaft and stairway which figures in "Roberta." . . . Some swinging doors from "The Gay Divorcée." . . . A marble—it looks like marble—interior from the forthcoming Katherine Hepburn film, "Break of Hearts." . . . A tenement hallway and stair. . . . The front of a brick building. . . . An old stone sidewalk and age-worn wall, probably in Europe.

Here is something going on. The lights are turned on a kiosk, as in Paris, and a young man has just finished pasting up on it notices of a concert. Then he proceeds to wipe his hands on the floor and smudge the posters.

"I love to spoil things," he asserts. "How long has this thing been up? Just today, or a week, or what?"

It is a poster that will appear in "Break of Hearts." Now the camera makes the shot, almost casually, for there are no human equations in this picture, which will simply be inserted in the story to clarify the action at some point.

Near by the rhythm of a piano goes on insistently. A group of nimble young men and maidens, attired in slacks and loose blouses, sweaters, or shirts made of heavy crash toweling, go through a series of dance acrobatics, trying a step, stopping, doing it again with a slightly different turn, and again, and again. They seem never to tire. The very young man who works hardest turns out to have been the originator of the "Continental," the dance which made "The Gay Divorcée" famous.

"We're creating a new routine for 'Top Hat,'" he pauses to explain. "'Top Hat' is the new picture now in preparation, in which Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and other stars of "The Gay Divorcée" and "Roberta," will next appear.

"We'll have a new dance called the 'Piccolino' in 'Top Hat,'" he says. "It will be simpler than the 'Continental' and more adapted to ballroom use."

These wizards of the dance originate steps to suit the rhythm of the music, which someone else writes. Then they train the dancers in the routine, and thus change the dance-floor practices of the world. . . . Remorselessly the piano beats on.

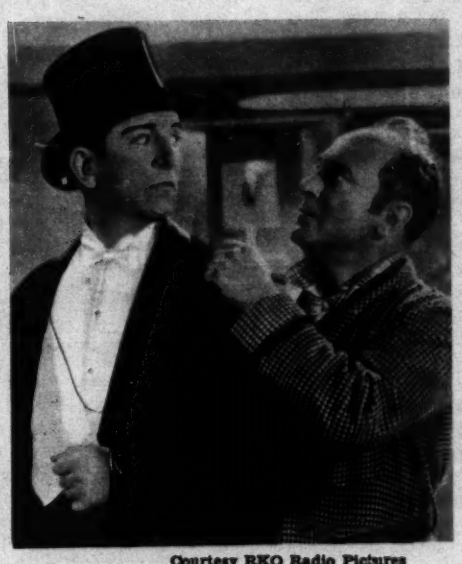
But while they experiment, on another stage the cameras are recording

(Continued on page 14)

Photos Courtesy RKO Radio Pictures

MARVELS—AND TWO MARVELOUS MARVELS

s Vast Venetian Set Built at the RKO Studios to Stage Scenes for "Top Hat," Beautiful Detailed Cardboard Miniature Was Designed by Van Nest Polglase and Setting, Complete in Every Detail, Includes Canals, Bridges, Gondolas, Hotels ls and Lakes in the Model. It Serves As a Practical Working Aid in Mapping Out aire and Ginger Rogers, Grinning As They Start the First Steps of One of Their he New Picture, Music for Which Is by Irving Berlin.



Courtesy RKO Radio Pictures

AN EYE FOR AN EYE

Such Is the Greeting Between Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore, His Manservant, with Whom He Has Had a Tiff. It Is a Comedy Scene from "Top Hat."

Courtesy RKO Radio Pictures

BUT THE HAND IS QUICKER THAN THE EYE

Savages Are Produced While You Wait by Carl Axel, Skilled Make-Up Man, Who Brings His Kit to the Set Where Sir Rider Haggard's "She" Is Being Made. Randolph Scott, One of the Principals in the Picture, Whose Beard Is a Bit of Make-up in Itself, Is Learning a New Trick Or Two

Among the New Books

Economics of Planning

Pleasures of Planning, by I. M. Horobin. London: Macmillan. 4s. 6d.

The Principles of Economic Planning, by G. D. H. Cole. London: Macmillan. 6s.

MR. HOROBIN IS AGAINST planning. He is, in fact, a probably unconscious disciple of Mr. Lionel Robbins, the high priest of the school of economists who believed in the virtues of the free competitive capitalism from which all schemes for a planned economy would remove us. I say probably unconscious because, had either Mr. Horobin or Mr. Robbins been aware of the other's existence, this book would hardly have been allowed to appear, for it exposes in a particularly crude form both the insensitiveness to suffering and the absurdity of this view, besides adding several fallacies which must be peculiar to Mr. Horobin. He shares with Mr. Robbins the belief that that capitalist system can be made and can remain freely competitive. His handling of statistics, on the other hand, is urely his own unaided invention.

* * *

It must suffice to point here to his remarks (pp. 14 et. seq.) about the national income and productive power, which sometimes seem in his mind to be identical whereas at others the national income is equated with actual rather than potential production. By these means he succeeds in proving, at any rate to his own satisfaction, that, whatever hallucinations we may have of goods destroyed, and men and machine standing idle, we do in fact consume all the wealth which we produce and that the notion that we could produce more is very largely mistaken. His title is of course ironical, and this sort of cynicism, described by the publishers as wit, is carried right through the book.

Mr. Cole's book, though very uneven, is of course a much more serious production. He begins with an examination of the arguments of Mr. Robbins and others who do not believe in planning, and here his remarks are worth serious attention, particularly in Chapter III, in the passage where he criticizes the famous theory that the various factors of production are rewarded, where competition is free, in accordance with their "productivity." He is able to show that this is merely another way of saying that a given distributive structure—i. e., the way in which the national income is divided—tends to perpetuate itself. "Productivity," in fact, is a relative concept, which can be expressed only in terms of a given structure of effective demand for goods and the arguments based on it tell us no more than that a given system satisfies those demands which it makes of itself.

Mr. Cole's next point concerns the possibility and the disadvantages of capitalist planning. This, he assumes, is necessarily sectional in scope, and on this assumption he goes far to show that it is necessarily restrictive in tendency, especially in those fields where demand is inelastic; i. e., in the supply of what are regarded as necessities, the very field where restriction is out of place and socially harmful. The reason for this is that only where demand is elastic is it profitable to lower rather than to raise prices, since only in such cases will the demand expand sufficiently to increase the total profit in spite of the reduction in profit per unit.

* * *

Mr. Cole then proceeds to socialistic planning. Here naturally the field for criticism is wide, both on the methods themselves and on the process by which they are to be introduced. It is far too wide to enter into here. The system which he suggests resembles a modified guild socialism with planned distribution of incomes (this again, as he points out, would tend to perpetuate itself).

Perhaps the most serious objection is the danger to democracy inherent in such a system. Various expedients are described which would militate against this danger. On the question of their adequacy it is only possible for each reader to make up his own mind. I will only say here that they at least deserve serious consideration both on their own account and as representing an influential section of left wing opinion (or social-facist opinion, according to your views) likely to make itself felt in Great Britain and perhaps other countries before long.

ALAN M. WELLS

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Forty Years Fighting for Poetry

Chosen Poems by Harriet Monroe, New York: Macmillan, $3.

OF NOBLE STATURE is this poet-critic who has spent more than forty years of her maturity fighting down the prejudices of an industrial society, that her fellow-poets might receive recognition. From her role as art critic of the Chicago Tribune to that which she made for herself as editor of the magazine, Poetry, she carried a thoroughly balanced sense of judicial responsibility as well as a deep reverence for the arts. And these she has maintained throughout the succeeding years.

Miss Monroe has selected for this latest publication of her own work a substantial and widely varying collection of lyrics, sonnets, elegies, free verse vignettes, ballads and plays in verse, from her earlier books. Taken as a whole, it is a keen but always kindly, comprehending comment on the vividly contrasting periods of her experience.

At first glance the reader might jump to the conclusion that the author's first recognized literary effort, the "Columbian Ode," might well have been omitted. Its lumbering form, with its fussy "bright hues blazoned," its "great deeds writ long," its "hoary Palestine" and "shores of Ind," affords it but poor protection against the sophisticated taste of a postwar generation. Yet, as an undeniable indication of war's effect on international confidence, this famous "Ode," written for the dedicatory ceremonies of the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and commemorating the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, was, Miss Monroe declares, an accurate expression of public feeling at the time. What she humorously describes in her "Apologia" as "this psalm of joy, this pæan of triumph, this prophecy of world-wide peace and lasting international amity" was, however, at the time of its publication, considered rather revolutionary.

* * *

"The War," she says, "was a destructive shock to my optimistic hope for the brotherhood of man. Editorials in Poetry through those fearsome years show that I never joined forces with the many who believed in the spiritualizing influence of war, or thought that through such a holocaust war would meet its own doom."

Her poem, "A Letter of Farewell," is a masterful expression of faith in the reality of man. Although there are lines which drag, being rather heavy with wingless words, there are also many which soar into the highest realms of poesy, and if the critic in the author never quite loses that poise which marks her work as primarily intellectual, and binds emotion with the restrictions of good taste, the artist in her pours out occasional compositions which grip the imagination as only genuine poetic outburst can.

* * *

The collection is a rich one, treating of the widest variety of subjects, from power-propelled machinery to the moon's "silver shadow swinging through the night." The poet's world-wide traveling has furnished her with as broad a choice of locale — Arizona, Utah, Moscow, Peiping, Venice.

Her taste has been sufficiently catholic to permit her to launch the first writings of such differing poets as Vachel Lindsay, T. S. Eliot, Hilda Doolittle, Richard Aldington, Carl Sandburg and many others. If she has been a generous patron of modern free yerse, she has also welcomed traditional rhythmic media, and in her own work employs at times a rhyme and meter pattern suggestive of influences that trail back to the ancient Orient.

The plays which conclude the volume are skillfully put together and are penetrating though not iconoclastic comments on modern phases of the age-old struggle between the soul of the poet and a society geared to industrialism.

P. P. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

JACKET DESIGN FOR "GREY GRANITE"

End of a Scots Quair

Grey Granite, by Lewis Grassic Gibbon. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

A REMARKABLE trilogy of novels about Scottish life came from the pen of a young man who, strangely, combined archaeology with the writing of fiction. Under his own name, as J. Leslie Mitchell, he carried out a study of ancient Central American civilization and wrote "Earth Conquerors" and "The Conquest of Maya." Under the name of Lewis Grassic Gibbon he wrote the group of novels, "Sunset Song," "Cloud Howe" and "Grey Granite," which together form the sad, beautiful, vehement trilogy named "A Scots Quair." It is high achievement for a man who lived to be only 33.

The first novel in the series tells about the farmers, the second about village life, the last about the life of the folk in the factories and the slums of an industrial city. In all three novels there is a passion of pity for the lot of the poor, and at the same time both a scorn of their faults and a sympathy with their earthiness. Always there is a poet's responsiveness to the scenery and climate of the Grampians and the North Sea coast. Always the almost corrosive study of economic conditions is expressed in the terms of the life of one woman, Chris, and the men she loved — her first husband, Robert Colquhoun, farmer lad and World War casualty; Ewan Tavendale, her second husband, clergyman and social idealist, and that stern young Communist, her son Ewan. The new novel, "Grey Granite," is particularly the story of young Ewan.

When Chris became a widow for the second time she found she had very little whereby to live and complete Ewan's education. Ewan promptly decided to leave school and go to work as apprentice in an iron mill in Duncairn. His mother went with him, bought a share in a lodging house, and made a home for him. Against the background of the house at the top of Windmill Steps, the mill and the streets of Duncairn, Ewan grew from a cool, detached student into a Socialist under the influence of a pretty English schoolteacher, and from that, under his bitter experiences as a worker and as an observer of workers' lives, into a Communist.

In the end Ewan, driven by his dream for the freeing of the world, went out to follow the rough, dark road of a Communist propagandist, while his mother, accepting the inequalities of society, found comfort in a little farm.

Most of this is told in a language shrewdly compounded of English and Scottish idioms. This is not exactly a dialect; certainly it is free from sot of the formidable spelling employed by some writers. Its origin, deeper than spelling or pronounciation, lies in the mental processes and the hearts of common people. Few conversations are directly reported, yet the whole book is made up of the exchange of one person's thoughts with another's, or with their unspoken soliloquies. This manner of writing is unusual, it defies grammar, the dictionaries and rhetoric, but those who submit to it cannot shake off its spell until the last biting word has been read.

W. K. R.

Keep the Children Happy!

With school days ending soon, you will welcome suggestions for keeping the children interested and contented at home. The Children's and Young Folks' Pages of The Christian Science Monitor (Monday and Thursday) bring you worth while stories, puzzles, and games to keep the children happy. Read them the thrilling serial story of adventure, "The Indians Came," the first installment of which appeared May 2.

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A Creature of Contradictions

Gerald: A Portrait, by Daphne du Maurier. New York: Doubleday Doran. $3.

YOU MAY COUNT YOURSELF fortunate to have seen Gerald du Maurier in "Peter Pan," in "Raffles," or "The Admirable Crichton," in "Brewster's Millions," or in "Bull Dog Drummond." Especially, if you have seen him as Harry Dearth in "Dear Brutus," you are not likely to forget the heartbreaking quality of that performance which was patent even to Daphne, aged 10, who "had to be led sobbing from the box."

And yet, so speaking, you have looked on at one aspect, and only one, of Gerald's acting. Of course, he was acting at the top of his bent in all his productions. Acting was for him a straightforward business; he simply carried it through with indefatigable verve and poise. But, off the stage, also, Gerald was acting no less, being driven continuously by moods and impulses, leading to somewhat violent effects, which were much further from his control than those carefully contrived ones on the other side of the footlights.

* * *

It was this off-the-stage acting which his daughter, Daphne, knew most intimately; it is this primarily of which she tells us. It may well be that all the du Mauriers were actors born. So was George du Maurier, the artist who so astonished himself and everyone else by becoming in later life the author of "Trilby" and "Peter Ibbetson." So was his wife, "Pem"; so were Gerald's children, Trixie and Sylvia, May and Guy and, to a supreme degree, so was Gerald.

From the start Gerald was pampered always by someone. He had to be wrapped in flannels and served his favorite underdone beef and radishes at all hours; he had to be permitted his practical jokes which so convulsed the members of his long-suffering company. Gerald as a child racing over Hampstead Heath, Gerald at Harrow, Gerald as a young actor touring the Provinces, Gerald as the actor-manager of Wyndham's, Gerald when he took on the extra dignity of knighthood—always he was petted and humored by "Mummie" or "Mo," his wife, by his three small daughters, by his public.

Temperamental he was, certainly, at the beginning; but who shall pretend that the coddling and the humoring did not accentuate a natural tendency? As Miss du Maurier explains it: "He demanded the impossible, and life defeated him, worried and bewildered him. He was constantly at war with himself and his own beliefs. There were no rules set down that he could follow. He had to follow his instinct, and his instinct was made up of too many adverse strings. Weakness and strength, shallowness and depth, nobility and poverty, intelligence and stupidity—all these qualities were his, and were at variance with one another, struggling for a supremacy none of them attained, making him a creature of great promise, baffling, lovable, but forever unfulfilled."

* * *

How well this daughter understood him. Yet she has given us a family portrait, really — for Gerald is only the central figure in a family of playboys whose life was balanced precariously between laughter and tears. Miss du Maurier has written with such suavity, such sophistication, such humor and tenderness and persuasiveness, that almost we might overlook certain sharp thrusts she takes at the shortcomings, private and professional, of her father, for many a gala year foremost figure on the English stage. Through Gerald we come to know Mrs. "Pat" Campbell, who first took Gerald on tour, Viola Tree, who collaborated with him in the writing of one successful play, and Gladys Cooper, "probably the only woman in the world who had never flattered Gerald at any time." Miss du Maurier's accounts of, say, a first night at Wyndham's or of a typical family departure for their villa on the French Riviera are delectable entertainment.

In the end, of course, disillusionment came to Gerald, with struggles and failures in embarrassing measure. The war and the cinema devasted him. His little world of the drama tumbled about his feet, for he found it was made of cardboard after all. Of this period the biographer writes with tenderness and restraint. By reason of this gallant book, she takes her by no means inferior position among a galaxy of artists.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

DAPHNE DU MAURIER

Prince Into Communist

The Intelligentsia of Great Britain, by Dmitri Mirsky. London: Gollancz. 6s.

IS IT EASIER FOR a camel to pass through a needle's eye than for a White Russian Prince, who was in Denikin's army, to become a communist? Apparently not. This charming dilettante, so popular in London during the ten years when he was lecturer in Russian at King's College, began his conversion in 1929 when the economic crisis broke, and is now in Moscow among the faithful.

Hence the present Marxist attack upon the contemporary English intelligentsia. A few perfunctory nosegays of praise are awarded to everyone, from D. H. Lawrence to Mrs. Virginia Woolf, from Mr. H. G. Wells to Mr. Wyndham Lewis, from Mr. Bernard Shaw to Professor Keynes, from Sir James Jeans to Bertrand Russell—and then the anathema begins. Anathema is, perhaps, too strong a word; Marxist criticism à la Mirsky has curious resemblances to that delightful feature of English art criticism—the annual article in The Tailor and Cutter on the treatment of cloths by Royal Academicians.

It would be a mistake, however, to remain amazed by the naïveté which has overcome the ci-devant Prince since his conversion, to concentrate on the slovenliness and mystifications of this book or to reflect that ten years in England taught him chiefly intellectual gossip. We can discount the simplifications of Marxist propaganda and there still remains much that is true.

The aestheticism that has dominated English literature since the war has certainly seen its best days; and so has liberalism; the individualism and agnosticism of Bloomsbury are vulnerable; many people who profess communist views are by instinct really fascist; skepticism has been general. But skepticism is not always futile. There has been an insistence on the need for values, and a growing social conscience has arisen.

The comrade himself is uncomfortable about "values": they are more dangerous to Communism, oddly enough, than the blackest obscurantism of the Russian priesthood! The task in England will therefore be more "complicated" and he tries to help by simplifying the matter as a struggle between Roman Catholicism and Communism. But the theory of values is essentially a Protestant conception, and the author, like a great many dilettanti, is entirely misled about the strength or meaning of Protestantism in England.

The simple generalizations which seem to have been congenial to Russia are too simple for an intensively developed society like the English, even though private capitalism is finished and the bourgeoisie is in decadence. Many of the criticisms Dmitri Mirsky makes are commonplaces of English intellectual life. A social conscience in the form of definite political beliefs exists on a far bigger scale than the author realizes, and has a seriousness of which the brilliant Russian dilettante could hardly be aware.

V. S. PRITCHETT

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Queen and Throne

Ordeal: The Story of My Life, by Marie, Queen of Roumania. New York. Scribner, $3.75.

AN EARLIER VOLUME of reminiscences brought the chronology of experiences in the life of Marie, Queen of Roumania, to the day when her husband, Ferdinand, ascended the throne. The story is now carried forward through another four years, "but years which count double, years overflowing with events and people, so overflowing that I approach with a certain anxiety the self-imposed task of telling it all as it was." In a foreword it is said that much of the book is exact quotation from a diary, kept daily.

* * *

Ferdinand and Marie began their reign with a Liberal Government; it had been in power in the last years of the old King's life; upon his passing it conventionally offered its resignation, which Ferdinand did not accept. Hence he declared for the Liberals as he ascended the throne.

Neither he nor the Queen wished to impose shocks with the change of regime; they wished to lean over backward if necessary, in the matter of the privileges, at times unfair, which power in itself establishes.

There is a divergence between the author's explanation about this point and what is common belief. She points out that she always knew she was said to be inordinately determined to rule and dominate, and that she shaped the King's rule to her will. But this she denies. It is not a point to haggle over, but to the reader who likes to maintain an impartial viewpoint while reading, it may be interesting to keep in mind.

* * *

Evidently the King was of a retiring disposition and disliked to have to assert himself; thus it is understandable that there grew up an idea that the Queen was domineering and self-assertive. Queen Marie has been paid liberal attention by scoffers and critics, but no one can say she has been indolent, or reluctant to attend diligently to the activities her position required.

The least that can be said is that Her Majesty has participated in affairs of world significance which have been bound up with much anxiety and unhappiness, and that she has obviously been fortified by a considerable courage and stanchness of character. She writes simply and without undue self-esteem, and the result is an unforgettable picture of lights and shadows.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Profits Out of War . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I thank you for sending the Magazine Sections from the Monitor containing the articles on war. ("Taking the Profit Out of War" by the Rt. Hon. Dr. Christopher Addison, M. P., published March 13, 1935, and "War Profits and 'Preparedness'" by Constance Drexel, published March 27, 1935.) I read them with great interest. It may be that later I will attempt to make use of them when our Munitions Committee bills get on the floor of the Senate.

The history of the great war reveals very clearly certain aspects of that tragedy in a light that is very revolting, and I am wholly convinced that if another war should occur in Europe or in Asia, the course of logic and plain, downright horse sense is for this Government to embargo the movement of both human beings and commodities into the war zone or zones. If that be found impractical, there is an alternative which is almost as effective, i. e., to permit the movement of our nationals and commodities into these zones with the clear and definite understanding that these commodities and human beings go into the war zone at their own risk. When we divorce this Government from the responsibility for the actions of people who have thrown themselves into danger zones, we will, in my judgment, take a complete step toward the removal of the inciting causes of war.

I have a constitutional right to walk on both sides of the street, but sound judgment dictates that I remain on the safe side when a murderous fight is going on across the street. I doubtless might assert a legal right to cross the street and bring myself within the range of rocks and knives that are being used, but I would exhibit little judgment in doing it. If we apply the same principle to our national conduct we can keep this Government out of European and Asiatic conflicts. It probably would not suit the gentlemen who put profits above patriotism, but I have little tolerance for their viewpoint when the lives of the boys of this country are at stake and the future of our civilization is involved. We confront the necessity for a little realistic thinking about war and the causes of war and the miserable excuses offered for participating in it.

HOMER T. BONE
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

* * *

The Voice of the Drums . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Reading "The Voice of the Drums" in your Weekly Magazine Section of March 6 brought to mind an experience I had a few weeks ago.

I was listening to the radio, to the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra playing one of the great military marches. I could visualize the columns of soldiers falling into line of march, taking their places in the old dreadful pageant of war. But suddenly, as in a flash, I realized something very different. True, there were the columns of marching men, from all sides they came, swinging into line to swell the ranks of a great army of Peace from all the countries of the world. Men who had fought one another in the great war were here united in friendship, men, who had been children in those dreadful days but had experienced the damage that had followed that mad catastrophe, were joining in a common purpose to work for the abolition of war as a means of settling international differences, and to establish therefor the methods of reason in order that our civilization should not perish from the earth.

Can we fail to do our part? Surely the sound and the rhythm of their marching must stir our hearts so that we will give them the support necessary to achieve their aim, and that they shall see of the travail of ther souls and shall be satisfied.

M. BINGHAM RENTON
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Today's Contributors . . .

ROBERT HENRY BLATTNER, a Boston artist, whose cover appears on this number, was last represented in the Magazine Section for Jan. 2.

VISCOUNT CECIL has devoted himself for many years to the work and ideals of the League of Nations. His "Dictators and the League" appeared in the Magazine Section last Aug. 1.

RICHARD L. STROUT is a member of the Monitor's Washington staff.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL, whose interviews with prominent British women have been appearing regularly, is a member of the London staff of The Christian Science Monitor.

FLOYD L. BELL, as a former circus publicity man, responds to the call of the calliope at this time of year. He contributed articles about events under the Big Top to the Magazine Sections of last July 18 and Sept. 5.

COURTLAND HOLDOM is manager of the Monitor's Pacific News Office, with headquarters in San Francisco.

H. B. ELLISTON, who wrote three articles analyzing the New Deal for the Weekly Magazine Sections of Feb. 27, March 6 and March 13, is financial editor of the Monitor. Now he comments on Dr. Charles A. Beard's contribution to the April 24 Magazine Section.

The OLD SOLDIER contributes another article in the series which he has written for the Magazine Section during the last year.

ROBERT W. DESMOND, who is associate editor of the Magazine Section, has just returned from a literal "flying visit" to California, during which he spent several days in the wilds of Hollywood.

E. C. COTES is a member of the Monitor's London staff.

LAWRENCE G. GREEN is a journalist living in Cape Town, South Africa.

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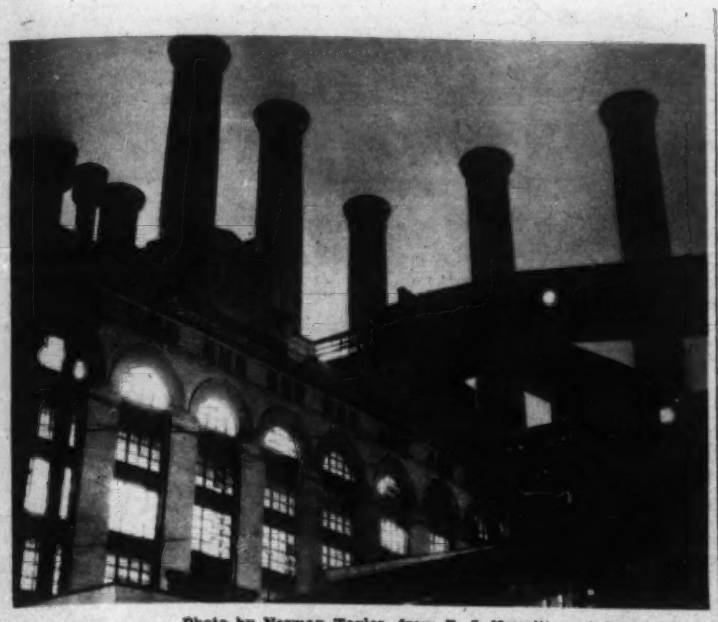

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POWER STATION

An Attempt to Reverse the Natural Course and Live in a National Vacuum Would Have the Effect of Hobbling Such Great Plants, So the Accompanying Article Suggests.

..No Island

(Continued from Page 6)

planting families have been thrown onto the relief rolls.

Politically, also, the Beardian would have to acquiesce in complete state control. No other system could make any pretense (and it would only be a pretense) at preventing private enterprise and therefore foreign policy from getting entangled with foreigners. One suspects, indeed, that this is precisely the Beardian target—not a true neutrality policy but collectivism. As I interpret the Beard proposal, it is merely an effort to transform the economic system into full-blown Socialism in the guise of an imposing and plausible plan to keep the country out of war.

The neutrality question, I suggest, boils down to this: The need is for a consistent foreign policy. Mr. Warren sees this. Until Europe has cast aside the Versailles system, which the United States rejected at the peace conference, some kind of "insulationist" legislation in the sense of whittling down old neutral rights expresses overwhelming American sentiment. This also would serve a good purpose. For it would negatively abandon the possibility of frustrating the collective security system *for others*. Partly for lack of this assurance, Britain's role in that system has been hesitant, uncertain. But it would surely be a tragic jettisoning of the Wilson ideal if that "insulationist" legislation bolted and locked the door to that consultation over the world's troubles which is already written into both the Republican and Democratic platforms—to that day when a collective security system will embrace the entire world, including the United States. Trying to organize peace is the best way of keeping out of war.

Strange New World

A NEW WORLD in which electricity and wireless would be unusable and the stars would appear as many-colored jewels studding a velvet black sky was described by Sir James Jeans in a radiocast talk in London recently.

Such a world, Sir James said, would emerge if man could remove from between himself and the universe a layer of ozone gas now occupying the higher strata of the atmosphere.

Man at present, he said, was like a spider inside a camera to which a yellow color filter was attached. The spider's window into space would be the camera lens, but it could not look through this without looking through the yellow filter as well. It would see a yellow or yellowish world, in which all colors entirely different from yellow would be lacking. If one day the photographer took the color screen off the camera, the spider would see a new world, vivid with many new colors, and brighter and fairer than anything it had ever imagined.

* * *

"The spider and the yellow filter before its eyes and the world outside," he continued, "is like ourselves, for our window into space is covered over with a layer of the gas, ozone which filters out certain colors of light altogether."

Man, unlike the spider in the camera, would not be able to see all the colors that would be revealed if the screen before him were removed. He has not even got names for many of them. But the physicist in his laboratory can describe them and has instruments to detect them. If the color filter of ozone were removed these instruments would disclose the fact at once.

Another phenomenon would also arise. "If there were no layer of ozone to screen off the ultraviolet light," Sir James also said, "it is quite likely that our whole atmosphere would conduct electricity, much as a sheet of metal does. We should hardly be able to use electricity in any shape or form, since our atmosphere would conduct it away as quickly as it was generated. Our wireless sets would be useless, since wireless waves cannot pass through a conductor. With things as they are, only the upper layers of our atmosphere conduct electricity, and it is this that makes long-distance wireless possible.

* * *

"Wireless waves, like other forms of radiation, travel in straight lines. They could not bend round the earth unless there was something to bend them. Now the conducting layers of the earth's atmosphere are able to bend these rays; they act like a huge mirror poised in the sky perhaps 70 miles above the earth. When wireless waves strike on this, they cannot penetrate it to any extent—the majority are reflected back to earth, and it is by these reflected waves that a listener hears a distant wireless station."

E. C. COTES

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Footloose in Wonderland

(Continued from Page 9)

a scene for "Top Hat." Sun arcs make a strikingly designed white room even whiter. It is a London apartment. Fred Astaire and Edward Everett Horton enter, attired in evening clothes. As they speak, the microphone on a long arm follows them about and the camera turns silently. Eric Blore enters as a comedy butler, even as he was the comedy waiter in "The Gay Divorcée." It is early morning, and he is wearing a dressing gown over his pajamas. They go through a scene, the nub of which is the relative propriety of a square tie as against a butterfly tie. Even the electricians and carpenters, who *have* to be there, hold their sides in silent mirth.

There are a number of rehearsals. Irving Berlin, who is writing the music for "Top Hat," haunts the set. He writes at night, and in the daytime he is in the studios. Mark Sandrich, the director, wearing a dark blue shirt, a dark gray suit, a dark gray hat, sits well forward. Astaire tries a bit of business.

"That's great, Fred," Sandrich encourages. "That's very good. . . . Now you turn just a bit to the left, Eddie, when you say that," he adds to Horton. . . . They all laugh over a bit of ad lib dialogue which never will get into the picture.

A camera man puts a strip of tape on the floor to mark the point at which the "dolly" on which this camera is mounted must stop in its forward movement. He puts another strip of black tape on a spot to stop a reflection which would show in the film.

On another stage a large company is at work filming a scene from Sir Rider Haggard's "She." The setting is the great staircase leading to what looks like a sacrificial altar in the uncharted glacial country to the north of civilization's last outpost, where the story takes place. A camera swings high on a giant crane, while distances are measured from the lens to a "stand-in," posing as lights, angles and other details are made right.

Fearsome warriors or guardians of the kingdom lie about on blankets on the floor, some do tricks with ropes, others chatter while they wait. Patience is indeed a virtue in the motion picture studio. Randolph Scott, who is not working in any scene today, strolls in anyway, wearing civilian clothes and a normal expression. But Helen Mack comes to practice climbing the stairs in a scene that evidently will be full of suspense in the finished picture. She kicks off a pair of white mules and goes up the staircase barefooted. At the top of the steep incline she looks down the other side into a tangle of rafters and ropes that do not show in the picture.

"Ooh," she says limply. "I don't like it up here." Great big strong men rush to put reassuring arms about her pretty shoulders.

* * *

Even movie stars seem to think they must eat, and so do all the extras, technicians and others. The result is that the café on any movie "lot" is crowded at the noon hour. A great hullabaloo goes on. It is not restful, but it is vibrant, colorful and good-natured. Everybody is very friendly.

"Oh, honey," says the waitress to the serious young man she has never seen before, "I thought you said you wanted *fried* eggs!" It is a sincere apology for not bringing them scrambled.

Everyone is everyone's pal, or so it seems. Everyone "acts," even though he is off the set now. It was Mary Pickford who once said, "We never know when our pay stops." So, over a giant glass of grapefruit juice, we watch Gene Raymond continue to be the gallant off the stage as well as on. Jean Parker sparkles at everyone just as if she were getting paid for it. Rosalind Russell, meeting some "visiting firemen" from the East, gives them the full benefit of that charm which is certain to make her more famous than she is today. The faces of all the performers are in varying shades of yellow grease paint, since that has a better appearance when photographed. But it does not interfere with appetites.

Now we see Clark Gable in his white uniform, really slightly blue, also for photographic reasons. He is just back from "China Seas," and Arthur Byron, near by, is in a naval uniform, too, but a sober blue uniform of the United States Navy, for he is in another picture, "Murder in the Fleet." Near him is Bob Taylor, handsome young star of that picture, and a product of MGM's so-called "talent school," in which the urbane Oliver Hinsdell takes young and promising persons, usually with stage experience, and turns them out as full-fledged screen performers. There is Mr. Hinsdell himself, dining with Mr. Bucquet and a group of studio visitors, whose eyes fairly pop as the stars dart about. For these *auslanders*, eating today is entirely a mechanical operation. Everything is too, too exciting.

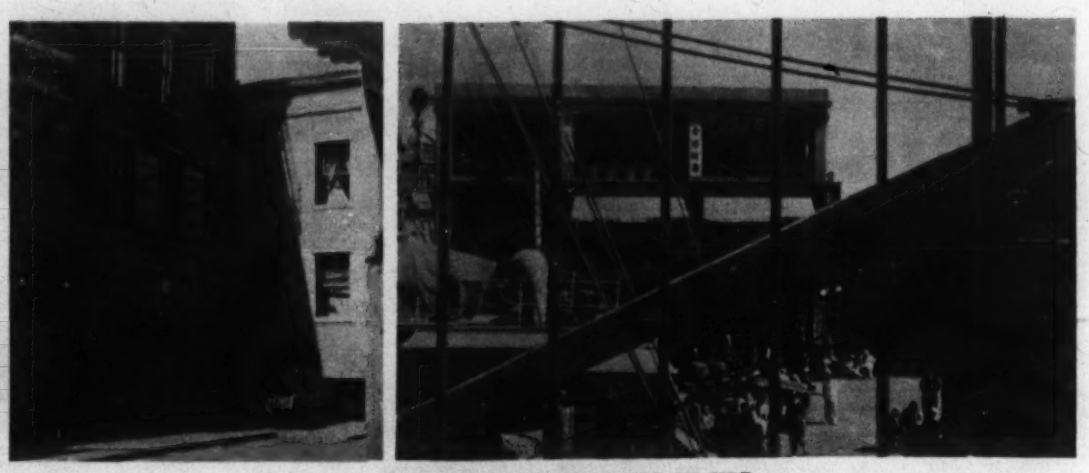
* * *

In one café Eric Blore dines in checked pajamas and dressing gown, straight from the "Top Hat" set. . . . Edward Everett Horton has a handkerchief tucked around inside his collar to keep the grease paint from soiling it. He is busy reading the day's "Hollywood Reporter." A horrific warrior from "She" does away with a big éclair. . . . There is a real prince who now has a movie job of some sort. There is Chaliapin's accompanist. He has been listening to some singers this morning for a chorus which will be heard and never seen in a picture. Greta Garbo is making "Anna Karenina" somewhere on the lot, but nobody can get near except those who are indispensable to the production of the picture, and she dines alone.

Many of the screen performers are easily recognized, but the real wizards of Wonderland remain unknown to the public. They dine in the studio cafés and the visitors never give them a second look—but they are the ones who make the stars what they are today, and yet they are not satisfied. They are constantly pushing on to new achievements. As they have improved the pictures and the stories, brought sound and color to the screen, so they will bring about still better pictures, better stories, better sound, better color, and even three-dimension pictures in the future.

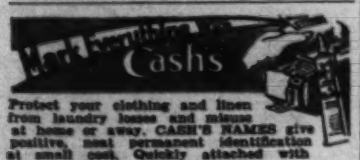
These wizards are the writers, the research staff, the artists and scenic designers, the casting directors, the costume designers, the make-up men and women, the lighting engineers, the cameramen, the sound engineers, the directors and technical advisers, the musical directors, the dance directors, the cutters and film editors, and the publicity staff in charge of "exploitation." These are the persons who produce the "script" and convert it from an idea into a finished picture. They are remarkable workers, deserving of great credit for what they do. What they do is a story in itself.

It is by a combination of skill and ingenuity, patience and infinite capacity for taking pains, that these wizards of Wonderland perform their wonders. All the world, dearly loving a story, must thank them for past entertainment and for the increasing number of good things that are being prepared. Wonderland is full of treasure.



NEW YORK AND HONG KONG SIDE BY SIDE

At the Left Is a Glimpse of the Lower East Side, While at the Right Is a View of the Anglo-Chinese City From Shipboard, Looking Through the Bars Intended to Repel Piratical Boarders. Both Views Are on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Lot.



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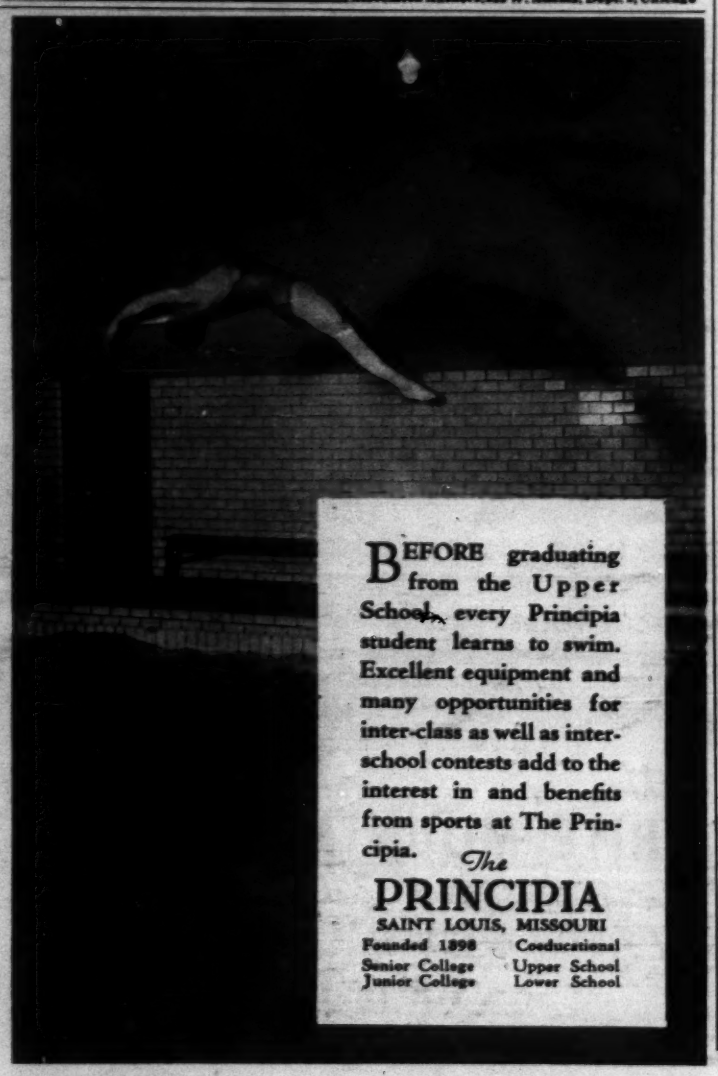

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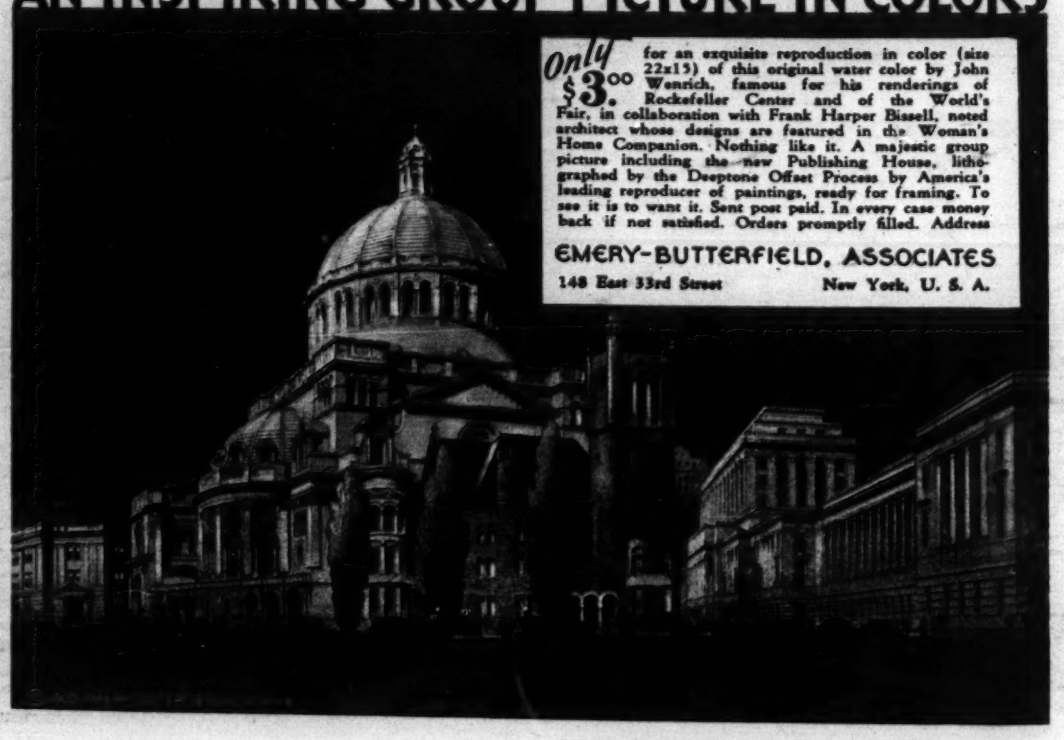

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Land of the Giant Tortoise

SELDOM DOES A SHIP FROM Aldabra Island come into Table Bay docks. One I recall, a little black French steamer that plainly had voyaged long under tropic suns. Her decks swarmed with tortoises—food for the crew of black, brown and yellow men of the Indian Ocean islands.

A tired white mate wearing a tar-smeared sun-helmet leaned over the rail. He spoke English. His own hobby was not natural history. But if I was interested in tortoises. . . . He led the way into the chart house and showed me the strange coral atoll called Aldabra.

Aldabra is the only spot on the globe where you find the enormous elephant tortoise. Darwin described giant tortoises which he observed in the Galapagos group far away in the Pacific. But the four varieties of Aldabra tortoises — testudo elephantina, gigantea, hololissa and Daudinü —are a race apart.

There are two mysteries about these tortoises which remain to be solved. First, their age. It is probable that there are tortoises still living on Aldabra which were there when the first white explorers landed on the island four centuries ago. Methuselah, an elephant tortoise which was presented to the Johannesburg Zoo by the Governor of the Seychelles a few years ago, was known to be 200 years old when he was sent to South Africa; and he is still in his prime. This tortoise, incidentally, was the largest specimen ever shipped away from Aldabra—the weight was more than 350 pounds.

And this brings me to the second mystery. The mate of that French steamer declared there were much larger tortoises than Methuselah on Aldabra. The island, on the eastern side, is covered with mangroves. Colored men from the Seychelles who have settled on Aldabra say that deep in this thick bush there are antediluvian creatures so large that it would be impossible to ship them away. The bush where they live is a maze of broad paths, flattened by the lumbering tortoises as they pass from their hiding places to the water holes and the sand dunes where they lay their eggs.

Few natural scientists have ever landed on Aldabra. The largest tortoises of all are seldom seen. Who knows what relics of the dawn world may still exist in the dark undergrowth of Aldabra Island?

Sailors have plundered the stronghold of the tortoises for scores of years. It is recorded that in 1847 the crews of two ships caught 1200 tortoises within a short time. They formed the ideal "live stock" for the men of the sailing ships. Exposure to all sorts of weather did not trouble the tortoises. And one tortoise often provided a couple of hundred pounds of meat tasting exactly like a good beef steak. The mate of the French steamer, with all the Gallic appreciation of a tempting meal, told me that not in Paris will you find a more enjoyable dish than the roasted breastplate of a tortoise.

In spite of all these raids on the Aldabra tortoises, there appears to be no danger of extinction. As long as the deep jungle of the island remains, the tortoises will resist all attacks on their numbers. They feed on the fruit of the screw palm and decaying undergrowth.

Thousands of the smaller tortoises of Aldabra have been transported, from time to time, to the Seychelles. The luscious flesh is often used for soup, tortoise soup being practically as delicious as the more famous turtle.

Two or three times a year a schooner from the Seychelles calls at Aldabra and loads a cargo of mangrove bark, green turtle, beche-de-mer and toftoises. But their tackle will not allow them to haul on board the real monarchs of the island—those ancient tortoises of the impenetrable bush on the eastern shore. Here indeed is a naturalist's paradise offering the chance of a discovery which might startle the world.

LAWRENCE G. GREEN

Early Universities

Bologna University, in Italy, probably was the first, and certainly it won earlier fame than any other institution of higher learning in Europe. It was founded in 1200 by a group of rather mature students who engaged professors to teach them. It became particularly noted for its teaching of the law.

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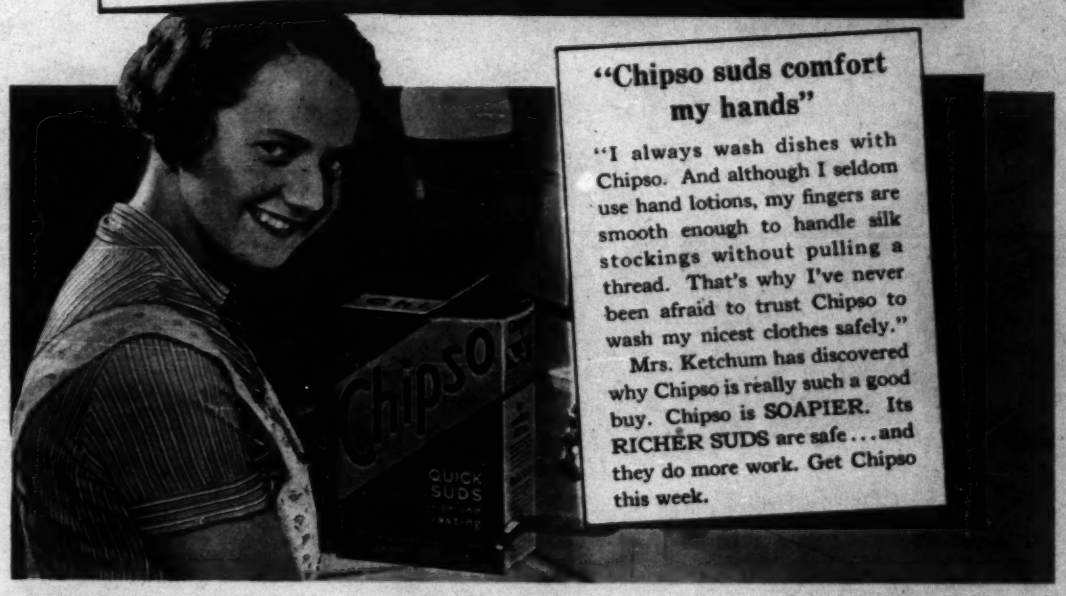

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Says ELIZABETH ANN BAKER

Home-made tarts are a treat . . when they're good. And they are really good only when the pastry is delicate and flaky—with just enough body to give the necessary moral support to a tempting filling of custard, or fruit, or cream or other delicious concoction.

Try the Rumford Plain Pastry recipe given below. You'll find it makes pastry shells lighter and flakier than those made by the ordinary method.

Plain Pastry

Sift together 1½ cups flour . . . ½ teaspoon salt . . . 1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder. With the fingers, or a knife, work in lightly ½ cup lard . . . or any other shortening you prefer. Mix to a firm dough with a little ice water, and roll out on a floured board.

The Rumford in this Plain Pastry makes a very big difference, makes it that much more sure that your pie crusts and tart shells will be light. And that's the important thing in pastry making. Another good point about this Rumford Plain Pastry is that it is substantial enough for a two-crust apple pie—and light enough for the daintiest little tart. You'll find in this all-purpose pastry a most useful cooking stand-by. It's pastry-plus! . . . plus Rumford's unusually effective two-to-one leavening action.

Here's another pastry that many cooks prefer for texture, and because they think it's easier to make. This must be made a day in advance of using because it has to be chilled for several hours, or overnight, in the refrigerator.

Boiling Water Pastry

1 cup shortening — 3 cups flour
½ cup boiling water — ½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder

Place shortening in mixing bowl; pour the boiling water over it and beat with a fork until creamy, or about the consistency of honey. Sift flour, baking powder and salt, and mix with the creamy mixture. Place in refrigerator to become thoroughly chilled before using.

Rumford, because of its correctly divided leavening action, is especially right for use in this type of pastry making, because two-thirds of its leavening acts in the mixing bowl, the final one-third will not take place till in the oven heat.

There's still another special Rumford recipe for "Five-Minute Pastry" that you'll find in the Rumford New Use Cook Book. Send for a copy,—it's full of unusual and fascinating recipes for the New Use of Rumford in daily cooking as well as in baking. This book is FREE if you will send your name and address to The Rumford Company, Rumford, R. I.

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